

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

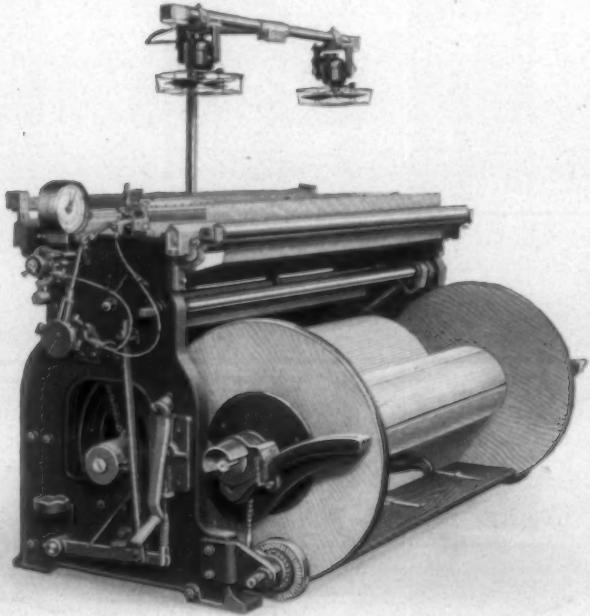
VOL. 38

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 17, 1930

No. 20

INSTITUTE FOR
RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL SCIENCE

This High Speed Warper
Will Reduce Your Costs



High Speed Warping is an essential modern method. It means lower costs for the finished cloth; better warps; better cloth; fewer machines; less help; less floor space. Our New High Speed Warper has the Speed and perfection of design and construction that make it the machine you need.

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Here are the Crucial Minutes

*... which the
business paper
helps to save*

"Mr. Smith," calls the secretary. The first of a line of waiting salesmen, hurriedly collecting hat and sample case, enters the buyer's office.

A ground-glass door closes behind him. The other men shift, recross their legs and settle down to wait their turn. It won't be long now.

And it won't! For the average time given to salesmen is brief—heart-breakingly brief, sometimes. In retail stores it varies between 4 minutes in department stores and 21 minutes in furniture stores, with an average for all lines of 12 minutes per interview. In industrial concerns it is scarcely longer.

Yet within those few minutes every actual sale must be consummated. Here, within the walls of one room, across one desk, and in the space of a few hundred seconds are focused the entire efforts of management, produc-

tion, advertising—to stand or fall on the result of personal salesmanship. Here are the crucial minutes when a man must sell.



And because these selling minutes are so few, so precious, it is important to save them for actual selling, to free the hands of salesmen for the important work which can only be done face to face with the buyer.

It is here that the business paper is of untold value to the manufacturer. For it reaches in advance the man behind the ground-glass door. In its pages can be said beforehand everything that must be said as a preliminary to effective personal selling; to get introductions and explanations out of the way; to create friendships and reputations; to clear the decks for two-fisted selling.

Because the business paper of today deals so authoritatively and constructively with the problems of its industry, profession or trade, it not only passes through the ground-glass door, but it is read, thoroughly and attentively, by the man who constitutes the manufacturer's most important single objective. His interest makes the business paper the key to saving crucial selling minutes.

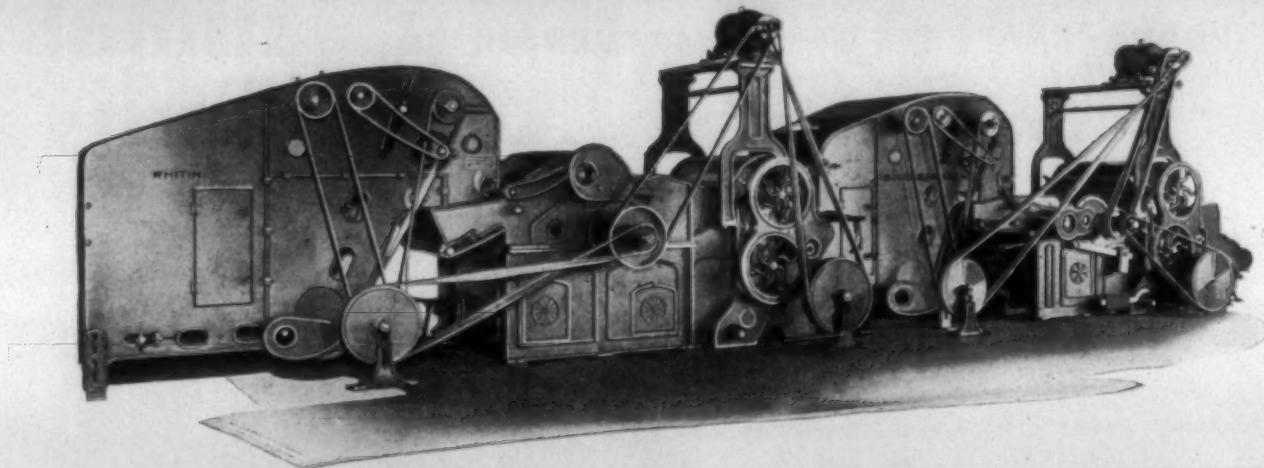


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+ + + + +

THE ASSOCIATED BUSINESS PAPERS, INC.
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and the cost of re-
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*Can be used for additional cards or
for re-locating cards to allow in-
stallation of new combers.

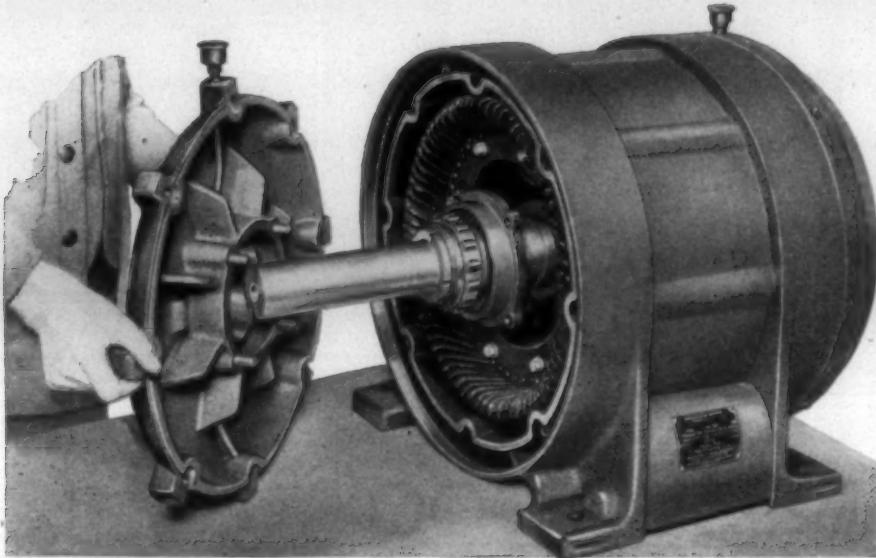
More than 1,000 Whitin Machines
in use in the opening and picker
rooms of over 200 mills are saving
costs by their efficient operation.

This warrants your inquiry
Our engineers are at your service.

Branch Offices at
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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

**WHITIN MACHINE
WORKS**
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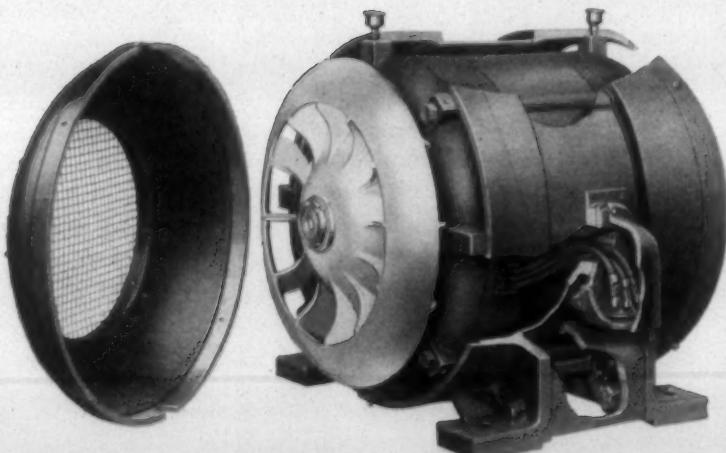
Completely Enclosed without Sacrificing Accessibility



type ARZ fan-cooled motors

Protection to the motor windings with complete accessibility to all parts . . . that was the thought in mind when the Allis-Chalmers type "ARZ" motor was developed. The active parts of this motor are completely enclosed, protecting the stator windings and the rotor — those parts that are subject to injury — from dirt, dust, metallic chips, sulphurous gases, acids, etc.

End closures and bearing supports, including lubricating devices, are combined into single castings with machined fits and make this motor as accessible as the conventional open type. There are no rubbing or revolving seals and no separately attached coil enclosing devices. Cooling air is furnished by a single fan keyed and locked on a short shaft extension opposite the drive end. The mounting space of this enclosed motor is the same as the open type in most ratings.



Leaflet 2109 tells about these and other standard Allis-Chalmers features. . . . Write for a copy.

ALLIS-CHALMERS

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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No. 20

Sloan Broadcasts Message on Cotton

HOW cotton has regained prestige in the American home, in fashion and industry, was described Tuesday evening by George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., in an address broadcast from New York over a coast-to-coast network of 36 radio stations.

Mr. Sloan made his address in responding to the "Salute" of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company to the cotton textile industry of the United States.

Emphasizing the present revival of fashion interest in cotton and the skill with which the industry is developing the important trend, he said:

"During the past two years cotton has found a new fashion popularity. Originating in New York, Paris and other style centers, the vogue for cotton has appealed to women the world over. Her Majesty, the Queen of England, recently smiled on King Cotton, whereupon the women members of Parliament and the social leaders in London immediately appear in cotton dresses. More than fifty of the best known dressmakers of Paris featured cotton fashions in their spring and summer collections this year. In this country the best dressed women, including the most sophisticated critics of fashion, are wearing cotton morning, noon and night."

"Cotton plays a great role in our daily life because nature has endowed it with many distinctive qualities. It is the most plentiful textile fibre. It is economical. It is versatile. It is naturally clean and launderable. It is durable. It is beautiful. In all its magic it may rightly be called the universal fibre. Without it modern life would not have the comforts, the conveniences and the daily necessities which cotton provides in so many helpful ways."

Mr. Sloan described cotton as "the most dramatic of all fibres," and continued:

"Saturate cotton with nitric and sulphuric acids and it becomes one of the most violent of explosives. Spin cotton into fine threads and it can be woven into cloth of spider-web sheerness. Cotton is the chief wearing apparel of the hundreds of millions constituting the population of China, India and all tropical countries. On the other hand, hardly an automobile could run without cotton. Tire manufacturers spend as much money for the heavy cotton fabrics used in tires as they do for the rubber which encases it."

"The production of raw cotton, the manufacture and distribution of its myriad products, provide the basis upon which many American industries are established. The influence of this single agricultural product upon the growth and progress of the nation has been so extensive as to give it great historical value. Cotton is the chief

article of agricultural output in all the Southern States. It supplies employment and livelihood to millions of our people. It is the chief article in our foreign exports, for we grow more cotton in this country than all the rest of the world put together.

"No wonder then that the United States Departments of Agriculture and Commerce are constantly co-operating with farmers and manufacturers in creating and extending uses for cotton. Among the most striking uses, greatly developed through research in recent years, are the cotton insulating materials utilized in the electrical industry, coated fabrics for automobile tops, cotton tires for industrial truck wheels, cotton coverings for fields of growing tobacco and other growing crops.

"Cotton is now used as fabrics belting for machinery. Beautiful wall coverings are made of cotton, not to speak of colored awnings and sails for yachts. Cotton bagging is used for a multitude of purposes. We tie up bundles, fly kites and make fish nets with cotton twine, and everyone is familiar with cotton towels, blankets, bed-spreads, sheets and pillow cases, window shades, draperies, cotton rugs, upholstery, surgical gauze and adhesive tape. Clothing accessories for men are made largely of cotton. Then, too, there are the khaki uniforms for soldiers and marines, white cotton ducks for the Navy, pup-tents for the Boy Scouts and cotton overalls for factories, farms and dude ranches. Why we even supply cotton overcoats for mohair goats!"

"The rapid development of aviation is opening entirely new fields for cotton—parachutes of cotton, airway markers, flying suits, covering for fuselage and wings, even compressed cotton for propellers and cotton for the silvery outer envelope and inner gas cells of the huge Zeppelins now being constructed in Akron, Ohio, for the United States Navy."

Mr. Sloan's address was broadcast from station WJZ in New York and following stations of the National Broadcasting Company in other cities: WSB, Atlanta; WBAL, Baltimore; WBZA, Boston; WBT, Charlotte; KYW, Chicago; WFLA, Clearwater, Fla.; WCKY, Covington; KOA, Denver; WEBC, Duluth; KPRC, Houston; WJAX, Jacksonville; WREN, Kansas City; KECA, Los Angeles; WHAS, Louisville; WMC, Memphis; WIOD, Miami, Fla.; WTMJ, Milwaukee; WSM, Nashville; WSMB, New Orleans; WKY, Oklahoma City; KGO, Oakland, Cal.; KTAR, Phoenix, Ariz.; KDKA, Pittsburgh; KGW, Portland, Ore.; WPTF, Raleigh; DRVA, Richmond; WHAM, Rochester, N. Y.; KWK, St. Louis; KSL, Salt Lake; WOAI, San Antonio; KFSD, San Diego; KGO, San Francisco; KOMO, Seattle; KHQ, Spokane; WBZ, Springfield, Mass.; WEBC, Superior, and KVOO, Tulsa.

Electrical Maintenance Engineer--- The Plant Physician

By R. H. ROGERS, Industrial Engineering Department General Electric Company

IT is said that a man is as old as his arteries—of manufacturing plants it can be said that they are as old as their electrical equipment. In man old age is inevitable, but in a manufacturing plant worn or obsolete equipment can be replaced to prolong the period of active life. In some cases, however, the plant buildings or their location may become obsolete or worse yet, the product may no longer meet a popular demand. In such cases no amount of rehabilitation can stave off the end.

One writer recently tersely stated that every plant has two junk piles, one outside the walls and one inside the walls. The size of the inner junk pile can be kept down by the maintenance men whose primary business it is to keep things from happening. Only slightly less important is their function of recommending modernization for no one in the organization is in better position to see what is needed and when it is needed to hold obsolescence down to a figure that will insure a reasonably long life for the plant.

Suppose some major equipment is put in today and that it is the best procurable for the purpose—call that par or 100. Depreciation starts immediately but its progress will be slow or fast according to the diligence of the maintenance forces—to check it to a standstill is impossible. In a period of ten years its condition may be called 90 or ten below par. In the meantime that class of equipment has been improved and a competitor installs it. That equipment may well rate 140 on the old basis or 50 points better than the ten-year-old equipment that is still going strong.

Obsolescence has gotten in its work four times as fast as depreciation. Electrical maintenance men should keep a sharp eye on this phase of plant ageing and should, by letter and sketch, make pertinent suggestions on ways and means to keep up perpetual rejuvenation.

Electrical men connected with the industrial world are in a strategic position to foster modernization at least to the extent of making it possible for a plant to hold its own and in many cases keen concerted action on the part of the electrical forces have shoved an institution up among the leaders in its line.

That is the broad view to take: know what is the best, what trends are, press relentlessly for modernization, install conscientiously and maintain intelligently.

MAINTENANCE

Maintenance may be of the "main-strength" type where without question the same sort of repairs are made over and over on the same units. They are kept going, it is true, but at high cost. We are prone to become "mill-blind" unless we specifically guard against it. Shop troubles can repeat themselves until we are calloused to them and we assume without question the routine of making certain repairs or replacements periodically.

Intelligent maintenance implies that thought will be given to the cause of every failure which leads to maintenance expense. The unit in trouble must be studied first and if no cause is apparent the search must extend both ways from the trouble point until the cause is run down and eliminated once for all. This latter procedure is especially applicable to electrical equipment. Take, for instance, a case of motor trouble, perhaps the second occurrence. A study of the motor should include its

starting duty, peak loads, average heating load, power factor and general behavior. If the motor has the proper characteristics for its work the examination should narrow down to physical and electrical conditions. If the cause of the trouble is not found here the investigation should be extended to the driven load to determine if erratic conditions can occur to throw destructive loads on the motor. The power supply and control items should be investigated. Some inexperienced person may be mis-handling the equipment. Voltage dips from some remote cause may be the offending item. The control equipment may not be adapted to the application.

Periodic studies should be made of electric power equipment because improvements are being made all the time by manufacturers and a type of equipment unsuited to a job five years ago may be the ideal unit today, while on the other hand the accepted standards of a few years ago are obsolete now and newly fitted out plants are being benefited by the improved designs and higher standards of the present. Any motor control over five years old should be coldly scrutinized for present-day fitness so rapid has been electrical design progress. How is the management to know when to modernize or how except by the suggestions of those closely in touch with things as they are and as they should be?

Don't be complacent; don't be satisfied with things as they are; competitors are not. Have ideas about improving electrical conditions, push them, put them in writing, in sketches. Many schemes teeming with potential benefits have died in the heads or desks of the schemers because they were not brought out forcibly enough. Some may be too modest to bring their notions to those higher up while others become discouraged at the first belittling comment. Worst of all is the "main strength" maintenance man who takes the attitude that he is not being paid to improve conditions and maintains that he is there simply to keep things running as they are.

TRENDS IN ELECTRIC PRACTICE

Some of the trends in electric practice that are most responsible for obsolescence in existing equipment may be summarized to advantage.

Synchronous motors have been so improved particularly in starting characteristics that they are now freely applied where but a few years ago induction motors were used. Synchronous motor control has also been improved in many ways, among which are the prevention of stalling on undervoltage, etc. Full advantage can be now taken of the power factor improving characteristics of synchronous motors together with their inherent adaptability to low speed drives. The substitution of synchronous for induction motors at certain key points in plants has materially helped the normal operation of all the other electric apparatus and has made it possible to add much needed motor loads within the heating capacity of existing transformers and feeders.

Time delay undervoltage relays on all large motors are helping to maintain continuity of service. They allow motors to coast through voltage dips of short duration and save wear and tear on the whole system which results from wholesale restarts after a momentary outage.

The wide and growing use of generator voltage (Ward
(Continued on Page 30)

Business Is Better Balanced

FARMERS and business men, in 1930, seem to have a common objective. While farmers are being urged to reduce crop acreages to lessen overproduction of food stuffs, American business seems already to have begun to strive for proper balance between production and consumption of manufactured goods. This new trend in industry is revealed by the sixth semi-annual survey of business conditions conducted jointly by the National Conference of Business Paper Editors and the Associated Business Papers. Editors of 150 of the leading industrial, technical, merchandising and service publications reporting for their respective fields on conditions for the first six months of the current year, as compared with the same period of 1929, state that during the months of depression three major influences have been at work. They are: equalizing of production and consumption, maintenance of high wages even during restricted employment and hand-to-mouth buying of both raw materials and finished products. They likewise hold that the tariff just made effective will not have any widespread disturbing effect.

The end of the period of depression, these editors believe, is in sight. They look for improvement of business sometime between September and November. When this comes, business will respond readily since inventories of raw materials in industrial plants and wholesale and retail stocks of goods are low and getting lower. This will mean a decided improvement in employment just as soon as buying begins to return to normal levels since there are no large stocks of materials to be unloaded before productive activity is resumed.

At the same time that business is generally below par and employment off as much as 40 per cent in some lines, certain special industries are above the 1929 level. Shipbuilding is a notable example. Here employment is probably 20 per cent ahead of last year and the outlook is good for the next five years. In fact it is extremely active with a number of contracts placed for large vessels intended for overseas trade. In the chemical industry, two corporations have construction and expansion programs that call for \$27,000,000. Also the planning and building of long-distance natural gas transmission pipe lines in addition to three gasoline pipe lines involves an expenditure estimated for present projects at \$300,000,000. In department stores the report is that aggressive concerns are able to maintain sales volume and profits even if located in poor business towns. At the same time these stores are determined to make the summer season a business producer and are not concerning themselves with advance showing of fall goods. This is delaying the fall business of wholesalers, but nevertheless is considered a wise move.

The generation of electric current, commonly held to be an excellent indicator of business, since electricity is only produced as consumed, shows for all the United States that about two per cent more electrical energy was generated and consumed during the first five months of the current year than for the same period of 1929. This increase to 40,456,266,000 kilowatt hours shows that, as a nation, our consumption of electricity for light and power purposes in industry and the home has not been curtailed which might have been expected during a general depression.

The building situation in the United States, editors of papers concerned report, is behind last year in private construction, but ahead in public works. Residential contracts are 47 per cent behind last year while contracts for non-residential construction work are only 8 per cent

behind and that for public works and utilities in 40 per cent ahead of a year ago, with the Government's program of public works construction not yet fully in action. This means that the total construction of the country is only 12.5 per cent behind that of last year and there are indications that there will be an improvement throughout the remainder of the year, and that 1931 will see a decided improvement, especially in residential construction. It is believed that by then the surplus housing created by over-building in previous years will have been absorbed. Modernization of older residences has, since the first of the year, gone ahead steadily and acceptance of the time-payment plan by manufacturers of building materials, especially plumbing and heating equipment, has facilitated the financing of such renovation work.

The depression of the past months does not seem to have affected the manufacturers and dealers in wearing apparel as might have been expected. The retail clothing business has not been bad and the fact that stocks on hand are low points to quick recovery as soon as the public begins to increase its purchases. Production of shoes likewise has held up to within 4.6 per cent of that of 1929—the peak year of all time for the industry. Further, men and women's shoes during April showed an increase, and employment generally will increase as fall production gets under way.

In the textile field, where employment has been lower and production sharply curtailed, raw material stocks are low and the outlook is for improvement during the last quarter of the year.

The iron and steel industry reports that production of steel ingots is only 16 per cent under that of 1929. At the same time the rising volume of structural steel business and large orders for pipes for transcontinental pipe lines have been the most encouraging developments in this industry during the past half year. In the machine-tool field, where many shops have been on short time, redesigning for more economical manufacture to meet market conditions, is going on widely and a definite upturn is confidently expected in the early fall.

With the railroads, employment for the first four months of 1930 was 4.2 per cent below that of 1929, while their passenger business was off 8 per cent and freight business was off 9.7 per cent. A more than reasonable increase in the volume of freight is anticipated during the last three months of this year.

In aviation an increased willingness on the part of the public to patronize air lines and the general calm acceptance of airplanes as a normal mode of travel is found to augur well, although employment is off about 60 per cent, as is production, while stocks of airplanes on hand are disturbingly large. These, however, are being gradually moved by means of heavy price-cutting on last year's machines. With motor-bus transportation companies, on the other hand, employment is 5 per cent better than it was a year ago and the industry is doing about 7 per cent more business than last year.

The automotive industries consider that the new tariff is likely to have an adverse effect as regards export sales of automobiles. Here, while production is reported off 25 per cent, the employment is only 20 per cent off. This drop also applies to employment in the parts plants. In tire factories, employment is about 70 per cent of that of last year. At the same time stocks of raw materials in the automobile plants are lower than a year ago and those in the parts plants at the lowest level in history. The reduction of stocks of new and used cars in dealers'

(Continued on Page 31)

Rayon for Knitting

ALTHOUGH rayon is now produced in a remarkable degree of regularity in quality, it is still our most delicate textile. As the filament denier becomes finer, so does the beauty of the resultant product increase, but at the expense of its powers of resistance to tension and friction. A slight tension on a rayon yarn actually slightly increases its tensile strength, but an excessive and variable tension will cause a change in its properties and materially affect the knitting. Friction, however, slight, appreciably reduces the tensile strength by fraying and rupturing the filaments which, unlike other textiles, are not protected by a comparatively high degree of twist.

While friction deteriorates rayon under any atmospheric conditions the effects of tension are, on the other hand, largely determined by the degree of moisture present. When tension is applied to a rayon yarn under normal atmospheric conditions, it elongates; when the tension is removed the original length is regained, and unless the tension has been excessive the yarn has in no way altered its properties. If, on the other hand, the rayon is wetted before applying the tension, this elongation is considerably increased. Now if the yarn is wetted and tension maintained over a certain period until dry again, the yarn will remain in its stretched condition and will have lost its elasticity or power to stretch. In fact, it becomes quite brittle. In the same way, if the rayon is wetted while in the stretched condition and allowed to dry in this state, it will remain elongated when the tension is removed and be brittle as before. This state of "brittleness" is very important since it alters the physical reactions of the yarn when being knitted. When in this state the action of friction is magnified and filaments break more easily if the moisture or tension is distributed irregularly throughout the length of yarn these will show in the fabric in the form of tight bars.

ELIMINATE FRICTION

A certain amount of tension on rayon can be permitted, but friction must, if possible, be eliminated altogether. Tension can be regulated in winding, but it is almost impossible to transfer the yarn from hand to bobbin, either in single or double process, without friction of some description, and all that can be done is to reduce it to the absolute minimum. All thread guides should be of glass or porcelain and either the guide or yarn should be in motion transversely to the direction of the latter so that it does not continually run over the same spot. All other points of contact, such as compensator arms and stop motion devices, should be provided with light fibre rollers, preferably with glass or porcelain centers to prevent cutting in.

Two other common sources of friction lie in the hank swifts and the bobbin builder motions. The former should be light, with the weight at the center to prevent overrunning. The best medium for the stays is steel wire with a smooth protecting coat of some rustless metal. They should be self adjusting, so that the hank is easily affixed and runs concentrically, and the cross stays should be corrugated to hold the hank out flat for an easy off-wind. The builder motion comprises a disc which evolves by frictional contact with the rayon on the bobbin, thus building up the winding layer by layer. It is naturally of the utmost importance that this attachment should be highly sensitive, or the friction as it rubs on the rayon will rupture filaments. It should, therefore, comprise a very light fibre disc turning on ball bearings so that the slightest suggestion of contact will cause it to move. By this means, if incorporated in conjunction with a staggered wind, the yarn does not suffer.

Tension can be applied in two forms, either by retarding the progress of the swift, or by adding friction to the yarn itself. The former is much the better method and is applied by means of a strap or string around the boss of the hank swift with a weight appended. If the other method is applied, gate types of tension should be avoided wherever possible, since these apply too much friction and the thread is continually rubbing in the same spot. The best method is with a clapper tension in which the central pivot is protected by porcelain, and both clapper plates, which are held together by light springs, are free to revolve. This appliance gives the requisite tension with a minimum of friction.

MOISTURE AND TENSION

The rayon yarn on a bottle bobbin is under tension. If the yarn were wound under normal atmospheric conditions this yarn will knit up into good fabric, assuming, of course, that the winding itself and the knitting machines are good also. If the yarn is wound dry, and then the windings are placed in a wetter atmosphere, those exposed portions of the yarn will absorb moisture, and, since they are under tension, will take on different properties as described above. When this yarn is knitted up into fabric, the nature of the construction of the winding is such that the thread will be continually varying in moisture content as it passes into the machine, and as a result tight and slack bands of fabric will appear according to whether that particular section was dry or moist. The same effect is obtained if the yarn is wound wet and then allowed to stand in a dry atmosphere, when the outside of the winding gives off its moisture and becomes "brittle," while the interior remains wet. It is important, therefore, to see that the rayon is always maintained at the same condition or moisture content. This can be attained either by the installation of a humidifying plant, or by treating the rayon beforehand with some combined waterproofing and lubricating preparation which serves to keep out excessive moisture, but at the same time aids in the knitting and is easily removed in the scouring process.

In every process from the opening of the bundles of yarn to the placing of wound bobbins on to the knitting machines every care must be observed in the treatment of the rayon. The hanks should be gently shaken out and hung up in readiness for use on the smooth "hank stretcher." This last-named apparatus is provided with most makes of machines, but should not be used for stretching, or equalizing the tension of all the threads in hank, since it invariably gives rise to broken filaments. The hanks should always be carefully stretched on the wrists of the operative. They should be manipulated so that the knots in the tie bands come to the left-hand side when the hank is placed on the swift, this facilitating a smooth off-wind which is essential for good winding.

Care should be taken with the bobbins, which should never be left lying about to get chipped and bruised. It is also good policy to provide trays upon which to place full bobbins. The former are provided with pegs to keep the bobbins apart so that the rayon does not rub against that on the neighboring bobbin. The operatives should maintain their hands scrupulously clean so that the rayon is not soiled in knot tying, etc. All loose ends of yarn and tie bands should be placed in receptacles provided for this purpose, and not strewn about the floor. The machine should be periodically cleaned from all lint and superfluous oil so that the yarn cannot touch any dirty projections on the machine.

PIECING RAYON

The ideal method of joining two ends of rayon is to

burst the ends so that they fray and the filaments fly apart, then place these two ends together and twist lightly between the finger and thumb. This produces a join indistinguishable from the rest of the yarn and almost as strong. This is, of course, provided the operative has clean fingers. Failing this join, the weaver's knot should be tied. The ordinary dog knot should never be used for hosiery purposes, since it offers a big resistance to the needles and invariably causes holes or even "press-offs." The free ends of the yarn should be cut as closely as possible to the knot without weakening it, and should be cut as closely as possible to the knot without weakening it, and should be placed by hand on the outside of the wind at the bottom of the traverse so that no hitch will occur during the off-wind. If a good winding machine is used with a suitable compensating stop motion, and if the operative is careful in stretching and placing the hanks, there should be no more knots than those resulting from the replacing of empty hank swifts. It is of course, essential to obtain a suitable tension on the bobbin, and this can only be ascertained after long experience. If the yarn is wound too tightly, then the rayon will almost certainly be stretched, while if too little tension is applied the yarn will unwind irregularly and several layers will come up together, causing press-offs. The rayon should feel firm on the bobbin, and if the bobbin is held upside down the yarn should unwind freely by its own weight.

Finally, the wound rayon should not be left for long periods, but should be knitted up as soon as possible after winding, preferably the same day.—*The Rayon Record*.

Tubize Chatillon Surveys Industry

PREDICTION that warehouse stocks of rayon would show a decline when the end of May report became available made in the first number of the Textile Economist, issued by the Tubize Chatillon Corporation, were borne out by the figures reported by the Department of Commerce.

The current issue of the Textile Economist is the first of a series of monthly reports which the company plans to send to customers and other friends in the textile industry.

GIVES STATISTICS

In a letter signed by J. E. Bassill, vice-president, which accompanied the first number, it was stated that this type of report was originally written for directors, officers and department managers in an attempt to assimilate, digest and correlate for them the mass of statistical information issued periodically by the Government, by trade associations and by private agencies, into a brief, intelligible and definite report on current business conditions, with particular reference to the textile industry.

"It is intended to report actual conditions as we see them and not necessarily as we would like to see them," stated Mr. Bassill.

After analyzing the May imports of rayon and briefly touching upon the new tariff, the rayon section of the report takes up conditions in the domestic industry.

"Press announcements of further reductions in production schedules were made by rayon producers during the last week of June," it states. "These announcements brought the total reductions in operating schedules of various companies to points from 20 to 50 per cent below capacity and it is believed that the average curtailment of production in the industry is now about 30 per cent. During the earlier part of this year rayon producers hesitated to reduce their production largely because of the

expense contingent upon shutting down the spinning machines, cleaning them and starting them later. It was hoped that business would improve in the spring. This revival did not materialize, of course, and the result is that stocks on hand are now larger than normal. With these larger than normal stocks, and with the usual dull summer season arriving, the above announcement of reductions in production schedules was no more than might be expected.

LOWER CONSUMPTION

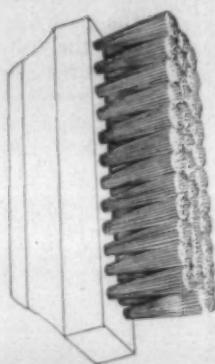
"The consumption of rayon has been at lower levels this year to date than it was last year, although the extent of the reduction has been nowhere near as severe as it has been in the case of certain other textile fibers. We estimate that for the first half of 1930 the consumption of rayon was 10 per cent below the level of the first six months of 1929.

"The interdependence of textile fiber prices has been well illustrated in the past eight months. In the case of rayon prices the fiber which exerts the most influence is silk. The rather drastic reduction of fine denier rayon prices on May 1 was occasioned in no small part by the pressure of raw silk prices. There have been recent reports of a proposed reduction in the price of 150 denier rayon, which have been denied by the leading rayon producers. The exact extent to which silk prices influence rayon prices has never been determined; perhaps it cannot be accurately determined because of the innumerable factors involved. There are many items in which silk would be given consumer preference over rayon at a price; conversely there are other fields where rayon is firmly established and silk prices relatively even lower than rayon prices would not drive out the latter.

"By the May 1 reduction of fine denier prices the spread between fine and coarse denier prices was narrowed. This tendency has been true in nearly every price revision inside of the last five years, culminating in this latest reduction of fine denier prices only. We have reason to believe that this divergence will not increase in the future, but rather will tend to be reduced if anything. Therefore if any major price change should take place in the future, it is believed that all prices will tend to move together.

"It should be appreciated that rayon producers are in a position similar to that of the cotton farmer, the wool grower and the silk cocooner in regard to the price of their product. For whereas knitters and weavers are fabricators of goods and may maintain profits either by hedging their purchases or by buying from hand to mouth, the profits of the rayon, cotton, wool and silk producers are almost directly dependent on the price they receive for their product. The only advantages which the rayon producers have over the wool, cotton and silk growers are quick control of the volume of output, better control of quantity and a fewer number of producing units.

"Most people, and rayon producers are no exception, are aware of the fact that current raw silk prices are unduly low and that given normal conditions they will probably recover somewhat by fall. This statement also holds for cotton prices, whereas wool prices seem to have reached a fair degree of stability already. As to whether any individual rayon producer will deem it necessary to reduce his prices and make it necessary for the other producers to follow suit, we cannot say, of course; that is a matter of individual initiative and action which we are unable to forecast. We merely wish to point out here that we believe the current low levels of textile fiber prices are caused to a great degree by business pessimism and not by statistical facts."



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Atlanta, Ga.



Cotton Goods Statistics Reflect Depression

Statistical reports of production, sales and shipments of standard cotton cloths during the month of June, 1930, were made public by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. The figures cover a period of four weeks.

Production during June amounted to 198,539,000 yards, or at the rate of 49,635,000 yards per week.

Shipments during the month of June were 182,652,000 yards, equivalent to 92 per cent of production. Sales during the month were 129,947,000 yards, or 65.5 per cent of production.

Stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to 466,368,000 yards, representing an increase of 3.5 per cent during the month. Unfilled orders on June 30th were 219,040,000 yards, representing a decrease of 19.4 per cent during the month.

The rate of production during June was 10 per cent less than during May, 1930, which was the lowest recorded since January, 1928, when these reports became comparable. The peak production during this period of two and one-half years was at the rate of 75,081,000 yards per week, and the average (excluding May and June, 1930) was 67,765,000 yards per week. The new low production rate established during June, 1930, is 34 per cent less than the peak and 27 per cent less than the average.

These statistics on the manufacture and sale of standard cotton cloths are compiled from data supplied by 23 groups of manufacturers and selling agents reporting through the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York and the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. The groups cover upwards of 300 classifications or constructions of standard cotton cloths and represent a large part of the production of these fabrics in the United States.

North Carolina Shows Increase in Exports

Exports of merchandise from North Carolina during 1929 were valued at \$99,524,789 compared with \$68,663,979 for the previous year, a gain of \$30,860,810, according to figures made public by the Department of Commerce.

From the standpoint of value, leaf tobacco ranked first among the State's exports, being valued at \$60,338-801, and was followed by unmanufactured cotton, \$21,318,432 and cotton cloth, duck and tire fabric, \$3,823-856. These three commodities were largely responsible for the gain in the total trade, leaf tobacco exports being approximately double the exports of this commodity during 1928.

Other leading exports with comparative figures for 1928 were:

Cotton yarn, thread and cordage, \$2,723,834 and \$4,012,676; cotton hosiery, \$1,572,068 and \$1,620,654; boards, planks and scantlings, \$604,210 and \$627,058; cotton mill waste, \$571,744 and \$1,197,094; machinery, vehicles and parts \$566,506 and \$397,322.

Lard, other animals and edible animal products, undressed furs, grain and preparations, oil-cake and oil-cake meal, fresh fruits, crude cottonseed oil, rubber and manufactures, dyeing and tanning materials, cigarettes, smoking tobacco, rayon hosiery, wood manufactures, crude petroleum, metals and manufactures, well and refinery machinery and benzol were among the diversified commodities exported from North Carolina during 1929.

July 17, 1930

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

INSTITUTE FOR
RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL SCIENCE



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SIXTYEIGHT

The Cotton Situation

By C. T. REVERE, of Munds & Winslow

IN attempting to obtain a basis for determining an economic price for cotton under given supply and demand conditions, we think it highly essential to consider cotton in its price relation to other commodities. Cotton reaches the consumer buyer in the form of finished products. When it comes to world trade—which, after all, is the final arbiter of commodity values—it must be accepted that cotton is not sold for cash, but is exchanged for other products. This is particularly true in the case of cotton for tropical countries, such as Latin America and the Far East.

Nearly a year ago, we expressed misgivings regarding the maintenance of cotton prices in view of the collapse of coffee and the decline in other commodities. It requires only an elementary perception of economics to appreciate the effect on the purchasing power of current prices for sugar, rubber, silk, and even more—silver.

We have prepared a table giving prices for sixteen commodities as of date July 8. Comparisons are with a corresponding date last year. The contrast would be all the more disconcerting if we had taken the high prices reached in 1929. The table gives comparative prices and percentage of declines for the dates mentioned:

	1930	1929	% Decline
Wheat—July	86	120	28.33
Corn	74	94	21.28
Oats	33	44	23.00
Rye	46	92	50.00
Lard	9.40	12.07	22.13
Sugar	1.24	2.00	38.00
Coffee—Rio July	6.23	15.25	59.14
Coffee—Santos	12.01	21.76	44.80
Cocoa—July	8.05	10.53	23.55
Copper—Spot	11.50	18	36.11
Tin	29.75	45	33.88
Rubber	11.80	21.80	45.87
Silk	2.85	4.90	41.83
Hides	14.00	18.00	22.22
Silver	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	28.89
Cotton—July	13.04	18.34	28.89

It will be noted that the average percentage of decline for all these commodities is 34.74 per cent. Declines have been most severe in those commodities where the statistical position was especially unfavorable, or where an attempt previously had been made to sustain prices by artificial methods. This is particularly true in the case of coffee, sugar and rubber where both of these influences accentuated the decline. The supply and demand factor, however, it appears to us, has been the more potent of the two. This may be an over-statement in respect to sugar, as the world surplus is only about one-sixth of the consumption. The potential supplies of coffee and rubber, it is true, make the position decidedly unfavorable.

We call attention to the fact that the decline in cotton is 28.89 per cent compared with 34.74 per cent or the average decline of the commodities listed above. The problem as to whether cotton should equal the average percentage decline or exceed it depends largely on the supply and demand factors involved. Our carryover at the end of this season will be approximately 6,000,000 bales. The acreage report published on July 8 gave a preliminary estimate of 45,815,000 acres. The weekly trade report of the New York Cotton Exchange Service

made a hypothetical calculation that is interesting. Assuming an acreage of 45,655,000 acres, slightly less than the bureau calculation, and assuming a per acre yield of 154.4 pounds, the average of the past ten years, the hypothetical crop would be 14,213,000 bales. Making allowance for a slightly larger acreage, the indicated crop would be 14,250,000.

This with a carryover of 6,000,000 bales would give a total supply a trifle in excess of 20,000,000 bales. Total available cotton, therefore, would represent a surplus of 50 per cent over the consumption of the present season.

Inasmuch as we are inclined to optimism for the future, we assume that consumption for the new season, particularly on the basis of current levels or lower, would be in excess of this season's absorption. However, a crop of 14,250,000 bales plus the carryover would give rise to no fears of scarcity, and unless trade should improve greatly we do not think such an indicated production would furnish the incentive for a buying movement of magnitude. If, however, the season should prove propitious, thus resulting in a crop substantially larger, we think prices would work materially lower, particularly during the period of the active movement. Even with the moderate hypothetical crop mentioned¹ above, we believe the statistical position of cotton would be weak enough to justify considerably more than the average commodity decline set forth in the foregoing compilation.

About all that has been established in relation to the crop thus far from an authoritative point of view has been the acreage. Fertilization is fully up to the average. The hot, dry weather which has been exceptional so far as Eastern and Central belts are concerned, has come at a time to provide opportunities for an unusually high state of cultivation and to afford more than the normal measure of weevil control. It also foreshadows sub-normal acreage abandonment, as this usually results from excessive or washing rains and interference with cultivation.

We therefore do not feel that there is occasion for alarm over the hot, dry weather unless it should be unduly prolonged. There is not the slightest doubt that late cotton would be helped by timely moisture, and general rains in the next two weeks would produce an outlook of exceptional promise.

Experience has emphasized the wisdom of refraining from pressing short sales early in the summertime before hedges add to the volume of contracts. In the ordinary season protective trade buying absorbs speculative sales and creates a tight situation. This constructive factor, thanks to the severe lesson imparted by the Federal Farm Board, is not present this season in its usual force. The depression in the textile industry is one influence, but the paralysis of business initiative through bureaucratic meddling is even more pronounced.

Both the cotton and grain trades are indebted to Ex-President Coolidge for an expression of wisdom on the subject of farm relief. In his comment of July 9 he temperately asks that judgment be deferred on the results of this undertaking. His concluding sentences are replete with sanity: "But there is one possibility that may turn out to be all important. If at the very outset of its career the action of the Farm Board demonstrates to the country that even the United States Treasury cannot maintain a fixed price for farm produce, while the

(Continued on Page 33)

PERSONAL NEWS

R. G. Emery has been elected vice-president of the Aragon-Baldwin group of mills, with headquarters at Chester, S. C.

C. B. Gowan has been promoted from second hand in cloth room at Inman Mills, Inman, S. C., to overseer cloth room at Riverdale Mills, Enoree, S. C.

R. E. Henry, who has been vice-president of the Aragon-Baldwin group of mills, with headquarters at Chester, S. C., has been elected president of the company, succeeding David Jennings, resigned.

E. N. Sitton has resigned as president of the Pendleton Manufacturing Company, LaFrance, S. C., a position which he filled for the past 17 years. It is understood that he will devote his entire time to his other business interests. His successor has not yet been announced.

E. P. Cofield, general superintendent of the Gossett Mills, Anderson, S. C., has been promoted to stylist for that group of mills and for the Chadwick-Hoskins group at Charlotte. He will make headquarters at the Charlotte offices, effective September 1.

David Jennings has resigned as president of the Aragon-Baldwin group of mills, with plants in Chester, Rock Hill and Whitmire, S. C. His resignation was made necessary on account of an increase in his duties with J. P. Stevens & Co., making it necessary that he give more time to the affairs of the latter company.

W. L. Phillips, formerly superintendent of the Social Circle Cotton Mills, Social Circle, Ga., and who has held responsible position with various Southern mills over a period of the past 29 years, has retired from manufacturing to become associated with the Southern Automatic Sprinkler Company, Birmingham, Ala.

Murray Hobart has become associated with Bauer & Black division of The Kendall Company, Chicago, as purchasing agent. Since graduation from Northwestern University, College of Engineering in 1914 Mr. Hobart has acquired wide experience in industrial organizations, having served in such capacities as purchasing agent, assistant vice-president and industrial engineer.

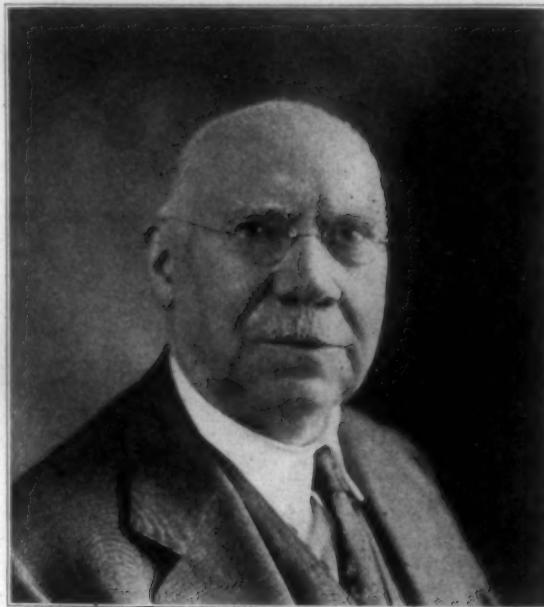
Stanley Morton has been appointed assistant to the general sales manager of the Atwood Machine Company. He will be located at the general sales office at 267 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., and will be assistant to P. N. Thorpe, the general sales manager. Mr. Morton has been with the Atwood Machine Company for fifteen years and more recently has been acting as their service engineer. His experience within textile mills has been very extensive and admirably fits him for his new position.

J. L. Bridger, who has been vice-president and general manager of the Bladenboro Cotton Mills, Bladenboro, N. C., has been elected president to succeed the late R. L. Bridger.

C. O. Bridger, secretary and treasurer of the Bladenboro Cotton Mills, Bladenboro, N. C., has been elected vice-president in addition to his other duties.

W. C. Bobo, who has been in charge of rayon manufacture at the Gossett group of mills, Anderson, S. C., has been promoted to general superintendent, effective September 1. He was formerly general superintendent of the Judson Mills, Greenville and is one of the best known fine goods manufacturers in the South.

Hans C. Pfalsgraf has been promoted to yardmaster at the American Enka Corporation, Asheville, N. C.



L. C. Baldwin

L. C. Baldwin, president of the U S Bobbin & Shuttle Company, died recently at his home in Manchester, N. H. Mr. Baldwin had been prominently identified with the textile industry over a long period of years. He was 77 years of age and had been in the bobbin and shuttle business all his life. He was responsible for many of the improvements in the manufacture and design of bobbins and shuttles.

Textile Graduates Have Positions

All 1930 textile graduates of North Carolina State College have found positions, the list being as follows:

GRADUATES

Caughman, J. M., of Mullins, S. C., with Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

Chestnutt, W. P., of Englewood, Tenn., with Englewood Mills, Englewood, Tenn.

Liles, D. McIver, of Wilson's Mills, N. C., with Sidney Blumenthal & Co., New York, Mill at Rocky Mount, N. C.

Forney, C. D., of Lawndale, N. C., Cleveland Mill & Products Co., Shelby, N. C.

London, L. P., of Baltimore, Md., with Roessler & Hasslacher, Perth Amboy, N. J.

Quantz, A. T., of Rock Hill, S. C., with Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Rion, D. S., of Tryon, N. C., with National Oil Company, Harrison, N. J.

Shinn, H. L., of Salisbury, N. C., with National Aniline & Chemical Company, Charlotte, N. C.

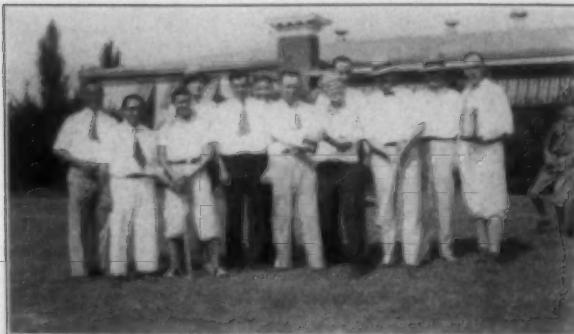
Shore, W. R., of Rocky Mount, N. C., with one of the mills in Rocky Mount.

Smith, R. E., Jr., of Fairfax, Ala., with Fairfax Mills, West Point Manufacturing Company, Fairfax, Ala.

Windsor, R. C., of Reidsville, N. C., with Sidney Blumenthal & Co., New York, Mill at Rocky Mount, N. C.

Isom, W. F., of Charlotte, N. C., with Celanese Corporation of America, Charlotte, N. C.

Piedmont Chemists Have Outing



The Winning Baseball Team

Left to right, but why bring that up. Name 'em and they're yours. Note solid gold cup being held by Secretary Thompson at extreme right.

HOLDING their annual outing at the Myers Park Club, Charlotte, the Piedmont Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists last Saturday put in a full day of fun and frolic.

Members and guests turned out with but one idea—to have a good time. The day was hot and the program was hectic, but it went over with a bang. A. R. Thompson, Jr., chairman of the outing committee, aided and abetted by D. C. Newman, Paul Haddock and W. H. Willard, had the wheels greased and the various events on the program rolled off smoothly.

Quite a crowd teed off for the golf tournament, the first event of the day. Some of the chemists shot a "fast" game, while some of the others found their shots rather "fugitive." The average score was quite similar to a round by Bobby Jones, except for a slight difference of nine holes.

Teams of mill men and traveling men staged a terrific baseball game. The announcement of the winner is withheld pending a final counting of the score. Victory was apparently in sight for the mill men when it was found that the pitcher was using pH control. He was disbarred in favor of three more mill men and a boy on a bike. The only error of the game was made by a traveling man. He brought his order blanks. A decision of the umpire, who called a runner safe after he stole home from first brought on a riot which broke up the



The Hit that Won the Game

Chairman Mitchell slashes terrific line drive (note ball directly over his hands). The blow scored four men and a water boy.

game. Elapsed time 4 hours, 15 minutes, attendance full.

The water polo game, which bore a striking resemblance to the launching of a thousand ships, splashed itself to a happy conclusion with the score tied and practically all players drowned into submission.

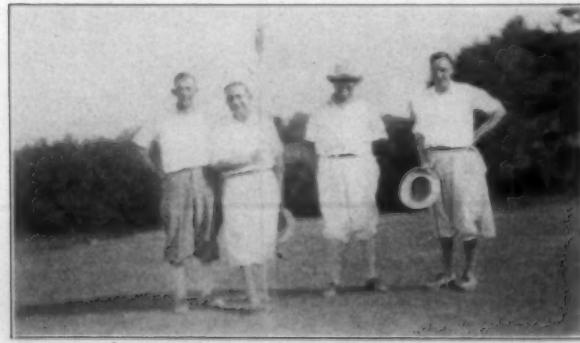
The pipe race, won by a high pressure salesman, developed the fact that the traveling men, owing to recent practice in running around in circles, are speedier than the mill men.

The quoit (chemical term for pitching horse shoes) tournament furnished a lot of fun. Contrary to reports, the winner was not selected by counting "eny, meenie, minie mo," but actually outshot all other contestants and walked off with the prize.

When the turmoil of the day was finally quieted, supper was served in the ball room of the club. The meeting became serious just long enough to listen to a very able address by P. J. Wood, vice-president of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, who came from Camden, N. J., for the outing. The rest of the evening was given over to series of entertainment features that kept the big crowd in a boisterous humor, despite the heat. The dancing girls were particularly welcomed.

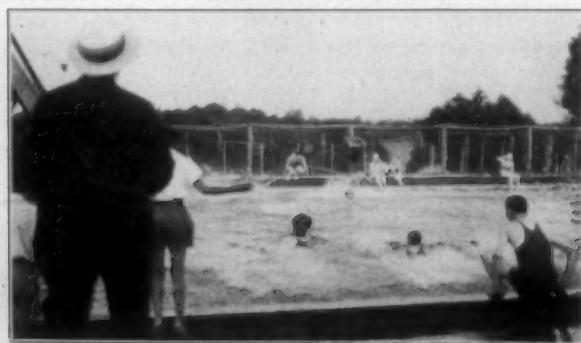
One of the features of the supper program was an address by Charles Ketchum, secretary of the Greensboro Chamber of Commerce. His impersonation of a

(Continued on Page 25)



A Foursome on the 18th Green

Left to right—Henry Constable, of DuPont; J. G. Holt, of Aberfoyle, Mt. Holly; Sam Hayes, vice-chairman and D. C. Newman, treasurer of the Section.



The Water Polo Game

No one has been able to identify the sea going tug directly behind the ball. Too many bathing beauties spelled defeat for the losers.

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durable raw materials;*

*of proper conditioning
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*of utmost precision
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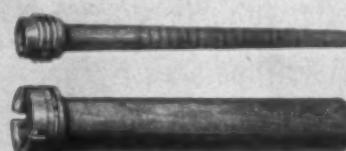
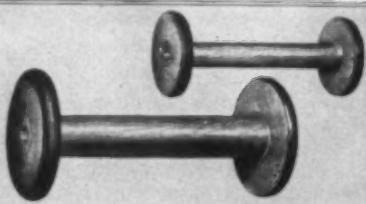
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Cones, Rolls, Skewers*

**VERMONT SPOOL
AND BOBBIN CO.**

Burlington, Vermont
Spools of all Types



The Associated BOBBIN Companies

Choicest of raw materials, careful conditioning, specialized manufacturing skill and wide merchandising facilities. Each of these factors directly affects the measure of service and satisfaction that your spools and bobbins can give. It is difficult for any single plant to enjoy all advantages. Usually one, or two of them must be sacrificed in order to secure the others.

Now a complete line of bobbins and spools produced with all these advantages is made available to the textile industry by combining the sales and merchandising facilities of three prominent manufacturers with experience extending over 35 years—each specializing in one particular class of bobbins and each with a plant located directly at or close to the source of the finest material for this class of product.

Obviously this combination of strategic plant locations assures the choicest material for each type of bobbin made; more accurate conditioning of stock for each specific requirement; closer precision and accuracy in manufacturing due to specialization and a more comprehensive merchandising service than could be provided in any other way.

Each of the associated companies continues to be independently owned and operated. But the combination of their various manufacturing advantages in this new sales service provides a full line of bobbins and spools of a quality hitherto unapproached for sturdy, dependable service. Inquiries concerning any type of bobbin may be addressed to any of the individual companies. Samples will be gladly sent upon request.

THE ASSOCIATED ⋯ BOBBIN ⋯ COMPANIES ⋯

Southern Representatives

Odell Mill Supply Co.,
Greensboro, N. C.

Atlanta Textile Supply Co.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Greenville Textile Supply Co.,
Greenville, S. C.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

The Meaning of Labor Extension

The TEXTILE WORLD, very courteously, sent us an advance copy of an editorial which they will publish this week in reply to our editorial of last week.

In this editorial they state that their reference to labor-extension did not mean the extension of union labor, but had reference to the stretch-out system under which "mill operations are rearranged so that employees might tend more machines with resulting savings to the mill and increased pay to the individual operative."

We have no desire to do the TEXTILE WORLD any injustice and are willing to accept any statement of theirs at full face value, but we are curious to know why they picked out the only closed shop cotton mill for an illustration when there are dozens of open shop or non-union mills which have the stretch-out system established with benefit to both the mill operatives and the mills.

There was never any trouble about the stretch-out system until some mills carried it to an extreme and it is in successful operation in many Southern mills today and we have no doubt that many of them had more employee co-operation and are getting better results than the Pequot Mill of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company.

In its editorial of June 21st, the TEXTILE WORLD said:

It was natural that its (Pequot Mills) experiment in the field of research work, participated in jointly by management and union, should have progressed successfully to the stage where a definite agreement was reached, promising higher wages and broader profits.

The lesson, for both manufacturers and unions, is an obvious one.

Judged by statements like this the editorial was assumed by us to be a boost for the closed

shop, especially when the only closed shop mill of which we have knowledge was used as the illustration and it is generally known that a reasonable and sane stretch-out probably in excess of that at the Pequot Mills is in operation in many non-union mills.

It also appears to us that others had the same view of that editorial.

Wm. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, wrote them a letter of appreciation in which he said:

Your forthright constructive statement of the spirit of union-management co-operation will, I am sure, be helpful in promoting better methods in an industry that needs to find more constructive methods.

J. Foster Smith, president of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, which owns the Pequot Mills, wrote:

Both Mr. Hood and I think your editorial on "Employer-Union Co-operation" excellent, and that you've grasped the great idea in your usual comprehensive way, and also put your finger on a most, to me, intriguing side of the problem.

The radical professors at the University of North Carolina, who are always ready to support any movement which they think will promote the unionization of the textile industry of the South, noted the editorial and Professor W. F. Ferger wrote:

Allow me to express to you my hearty congratulations on your editorial in the TEXTILE WORLD of June 21 on "Employer-Union Co-operation." This is one of the most encouraging articles I have seen lately from any associated with the textile industry, or for that matter those in any American industry.

It happens that in my paper I have used the Naumkeag Mills as an example of union-management co-operation in the textile industry. Would you kindly give me permission to copy your editorial in full as part of my article? I hope I may be granted this privilege.

Until this case of the Pequot Mills was cited, only bitter condemnation of any stretch-out system had come from the American Federation of Labor and the radical professors.

It seems that they are opposed to the stretch-in open shop or non-union mills, but that it becomes a thing of beauty in a closed shop mill if it can be used as an illustration of the advantages of unionization.

If it will help the unions to become established and get dues-paying members, the stretch-out system which they condemned yesterday, as abominable, will be approved.

Co-operation in a closed shop mill is unusual enough to excite comment, but permitting the stretch-out in the only closed shop cotton mill in the United States is a poor argument for unionization when a similar system is operating efficiently and quietly in dozens of non-union mills and with the full co-operation of the employees.

Cotton Goods Sales Make Poor Showing

The report of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants covering four weeks in June, was probably the most unfavorable they have published since the beginning of their reports in January, 1927.

It showed stock of goods on hand to be the highest on record, while unfilled orders, which were only about half of normal, were the lowest of which there is a record.

Sales were not over 40 per cent of normal and shipments were the smallest on record.

The only favorable feature was the production of cotton goods which was not over 60 per cent of normal.

A table published on page 18 of this issue gives a comparison of June, 1930 with other months.

In spite of the very poor showing made we do not think the record should be the cause of pessimism.

Small sales and small shipments mean that stock of goods held by retailers and converters are low and that much buying of cotton goods must be done in the future.

A North Carolina Opportunity

The city of Fayetteville, N. C., located upon Cape Fear River, 130 miles from the ocean, is working upon a proposition which means much to the central portion of North Carolina and the cotton mills in that area.

The Government has built two locks upon the Cape Fear River and the construction of a third lock about fifteen miles below Fayetteville would give that city a minimum of twelve feet of water all the way to the ocean and permit it to become a port of real value.

As the inland waterways are now complete as far North as Portland, Me., and practically complete as far South as Galveston, Texas, a port at Fayetteville would be of great advantage.

Fayetteville is only 140 miles from Charlotte and with hard surface roads and motor truck lines, cotton goods and yarns could be trucked to Fayetteville and then sent by water to New York or Boston at a saving of about 20 per cent over the rail rates.

It would cost approximately \$1,000,000 to build the lock, but a Government which spent \$218,000,000 in order to give Pittsburgh, Pa., a water route to Cairo, Ill., and thence by the Mississippi River to the Gulf, should not and probably will not hesitate to spend \$1,000,000

in order to put the great Piedmont Section of North Carolina in position to take advantage of water transportation.

The matter will come before the next Congress and should have the backing of North Carolina mills.

A Comparison

At the present time we are inclined to compare everything with 1929, whereas we should make our comparison with more normal times.

A statistical bureau has prepared the following table of average prices of New York Stock Exchange prices. Their comparison covers industrials, rails, utilities and totals, and are as follows:

	50 Indus.	20 Rails	20 .Utils.	90 Totals
Today	154.5	118.9	209.8	158.6
Year ago	230.9	150.1	274.2	224.6
2 years ago	163.5	121.2	150.3	154.3
3 years ago	120.7	116.7	113.4	118.9

It will be seen from this table that the present prices of stocks are below those of last year, but compare very favorable with those of 1928 and 1927.

Small Stocks of Cotton Goods

In his weekly financial report, Theodore Price says:

The woolen-textile industry is in a better condition, but the cotton mills still complain of their inability to sell their goods, and are shutting down from week to week. The result is that jobbers and department stores are running with very small stocks, and that something like a stampede to buy is indicated if there is the slightest change in the outlook for the cotton crop or trade.

Just at present the crop is doing well, but it enters the critical period on the first of July, and all sorts of things may happen to it during the next 60 days.

The 1930 Cotton Acreage

The Government report of July 9th indicated a 1930 cotton acreage of 45,815,000 acres, which was stated to be a reduction of 2.7 per cent.

The statement of 2.7 per cent reduction is made by comparing the July 8th estimate of 1930 with the revised estimate of 1929.

On July 8, 1929, the Government estimate of acreage was 48,457,000 and on that basis the July 8, 1930, estimate shows a reduction of 2,642,000, which is a reduction of 5.45 per cent, or more than twice that which has been published.

The estimate of 45,815,000 acres for 1930 is, of course, subject to later revision and to the usual abandonment.

Tabulation Compares June Cotton Cloth Position With Previous Years

Data on the production and position of cotton goods each month from 1927 down to the present is had in the following table. The figures represent yardage reported to the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants and the Cotton-Textile Institute and cover over 300 classifications or construction of standard cotton cloths. The same 23 groups are concerned throughout.

	Production Statistics (000 omitted)				
	Production	Sales	Shipments	Stock on hand	Unfilled orders at end
1927					
January	228,933	376,811	259,555	216,212	441,799
February	232,611	270,644	258,303	190,520	454,140
March (5 weeks)	277,052	296,165	305,178	162,438	455,171
April	237,182	252,301	222,942	176,681	474,530
May	231,874	238,144	232,656	177,890	572,009
June (5 weeks)	279,456	179,060	263,723	187,623	481,346
July	229,087	215,730	239,193	177,527	457,882
August*	245,605	255,992	221,915	201,217	491,960
September (5 weeks)	346,902	333,607	346,199	201,920	479,368
October	331,854	335,560	293,411	257,011	432,447
November	321,621	193,871	286,097	292,535	340,221
December (5 weeks)	372,042	374,581	328,076	336,501	386,726
1928					
January	297,660	194,114	266,947	367,223	313,892
February	300,323	256,328	285,404	382,142	284,817
March (5 weeks)	358,025	256,328	285,404	382,142	284,817
March (5 weeks)	358,025	349,855	337,573	402,594	297,099
April	286,005	335,117	270,172	418,427	362,044
May (5 weeks)	349,325	269,855	326,244	441,503	305,645
June	287,818	267,025	270,324	458,984	302,328
July	221,826	187,439	217,540	463,270	272,227
August (5 weeks)	320,470	340,810	324,073	441,667	288,961
September	253,688	387,151	278,110	417,248	398,005
October	284,829	401,953	307,402	354,742	492,556
November	341,841	375,163	347,949	388,634	519,770
December	279,207	235,189	276,098	391,743	468,361
1929					
January (5 weeks)	342,806	217,078	345,354	389,195	440,585
February	292,873	370,709	309,118	372,950	472,176
March	297,994	358,333	325,633	345,311	504,876
April	283,878	202,520	277,098	352,091	430,298
May (5 weeks)	341,370	278,335	326,398	364,060	355,093
June	285,928	228,244	252,068	491,260	355,748
July	234,439	262,889	252,779	352,920	365,850
August (5 weeks)	307,538	312,633	326,398	364,060	355,095
September	268,611	371,482	287,628	345,043	438,952
October	283,064	222,196	265,450	362,657	395,693
November (5 weeks)	345,146	222,911	276,377	431,426	342,232
December	243,735	302,934	214,148	461,013	431,018
1930					
January (5 weeks)	323,287	292,034	253,360	444,736	357,328
February	266,849	243,861	331,481	452,819	391,571
March (4 weeks)	261,403	292,249	274,543	445,125	360,889
April	257,243	223,229	265,675	440,853	387,463
May (5 weeks)	275,801	184,473	270,056	450,481	271,745
June (4 weeks)	198,539	129,947	182,652	466,368	219,040

*Production reported to Cotton-Textile Institute included week ended August 27 and thereafter.

Cloth Sales Larger

By Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Company

We were well satisfied with last week's sales which, as we said, were the best since the last week of April, and we are glad to report that this week's sales are but very little behind last week's and, with that one exception are the best since the end of April. As a matter of fact, sales of print cloths and sheetings, of colored goods for both domestic and export, particularly of chambrays and denims, are better than last week's.

Sales for the first two weeks of July have unquestionably improved the picture of the cloth situation as shown by the association's figures. It is true that those figures showed a stock of goods on hand at the mills slightly in excess of any previous stock reported since the tabulation began in January, 1926, but they also showed the smallest weekly production of record in recent years. While the amount of unfilled orders was the smallest in recent years, this fact, coupled with the exceedingly low inventories shown in the hands of retailers, jobbers, converters and cutters seems to us a matter of utmost importance, showing how entirely unprovided for con-

sumers are for fall business. We guarantee that we have never before seen the time when stocks were so small and advance orders also as small as they are today. While it is possible that we may have to wait until the normal fall demand sets in, one cannot help but think what might happen if, for some outside reason, demand should start up unexpectedly.

Clearly, present curtailment must continue at least until fall demand sets in, and we know that it will. This means till the middle of September at the earliest and we would not be surprised to see a reasonable curtailment continued after that. At any rate, before that time is reached, stocks of goods at the mills will be considerably less than they are today.

A good deal is being said about the possibilities of low priced cotton in the fall, but as no one can determine the size of the crop in early July, one man's guess is as good as another's. At least we can make the statement with perfect truth that at the price at which 38½-inch, 64x60 print cloths sold at the last week in June, namely, 5 cents, the average Southern mill would show a loss even on 10-cent cotton, and that today's price of 5½ cents would show a loss to any mill on 12-cent cotton.

A price of 12½ cents has just been named on 2.20 yard denims for July-August delivery, and this we consider an encouraging sign, believing that it will give confidence to the trade and start a movement in these goods which has been lacking for several months.

Prices on print cloths are very steady at the advance, though they still remain around the bottom of sheetings and drills.

New Dyestuff

Cibacete Series of the Society for Chemical Industry in Basel has been enlarged by the addition of a new and important Cibacete Yellow GN powder (circular No. 324).

This new dystuff dyes on acetate silk with great fastness to light, not phototropic shades, and is recommended for yellow shading in combination with other fast to light Cibacete dyestuffs in the dyeing of acetate silk in piece or yarn. In respect to fastness to laundering and water Cibacete Yellow GN powder fulfills most demands. Dyeing takes place as usual in a normal soap or work ammonia turkey red oil bath. Its non-dyeing qualities on vegetable fibres are very good, so that Cibacete Yellow GN is well adopted to the dyeing of mixed fabrics. Wool and silk are somewhat effected but as they are cleared by soaping or by Hydrosulphite BZ Ciba it is possible to obtain without difficulty every possible effect with mixed weaves of either wool or silk and acetate silk. Cibacete Yellow GN powder is also adopted for printing on acetate silk, not only as an individual color but also in combination.

Obituary

HENRY D. GAGNER

Statesville, N. C.—Funeral services were held here last Saturday for Henry D. Gagner, president and general manager of the Gagner Manufacturing Company, cotton dress goods, shirtings, jacquard tapestries, etc., who died July 4th from injuries received in an automobile accident. Interment took place at Chester, Pa. Mr. Gagner was formerly a resident of Chester, Pa., and Adams, Mass.

SINCE 1873



The high finishing qualities of Perkins Calender Rolls are the natural result of the longest and broadest experience in this highly specialized manufacture.

The Perkins roll shop is the largest in the world.

The Perkins organization is always prepared to build your rolls to meet exactly your production requirements.

Refills and remakes include the rolls of any manufacture, domestic or foreign, for any application in the textile industry.

**No CALENDER can
be better than the
ROLLS in it**

B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc., Holyoke, Mass.

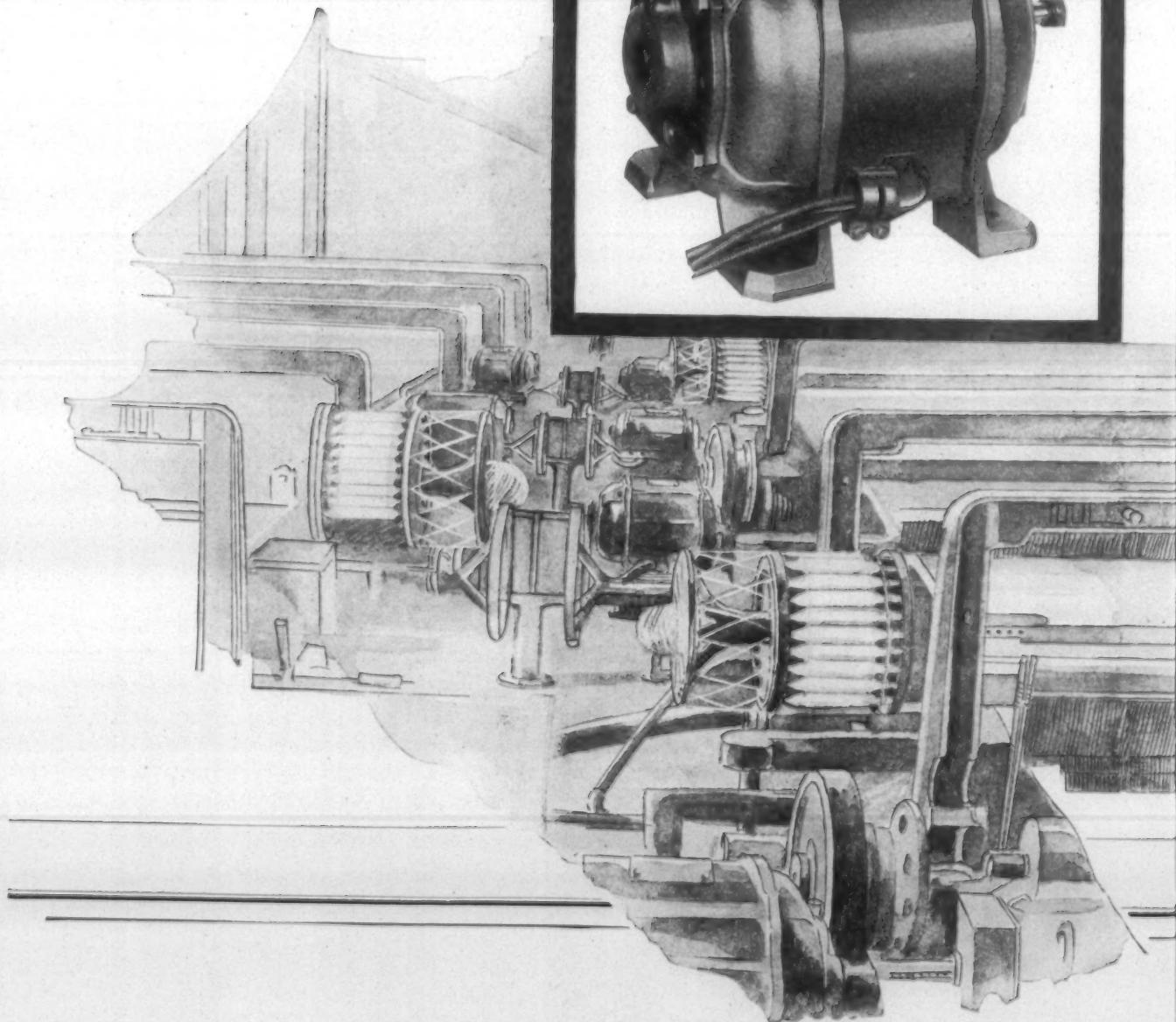
Southern Representative: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.



Rolls—Cotton, Paper, Husk, Combination, Cotton and Wool	Calenders	Dyeing Machines	Singers
Drying Machines	Padders	Ranges	Squeezers
Starch	Scutchers		Tenters
Water and Tommy Dodd Mangles			Washers
			Winders

July 17, 1930

A NEW LOOM



MOTOR . . .

THE new Westinghouse loom motor is a product of this modern age—it is as new and up-to-date as your newest fabrics—it is designed by textile-minded engineers and styled by artists.

Knowing the demands of the weaving process, Westinghouse presents this new loom motor which has been built to meet adequately every requirement of—

MECHANICAL STRENGTH, to withstand the ceaseless vibration and shocks of loom service. Arc-welded construction contributes to strength.

HIGH EFFICIENCY AND POWER FACTOR, to reduce operating costs, as many of these motors must be in operation continuously.

AMPLE OVERLOAD CAPACITY, (importance frequently overlooked) to bridge the "breaking in" period of a new loom. Then, motors are overloaded, and unless provided for in the design, permanent injury results.

There are many other new and unique features of the new Westinghouse Loom Motor which are resulting in lower installation and maintenance costs. Further information will be sent upon request.

*The New
Westinghouse
Loom Motor has
these Distinctive
Features:*

Unusual rigidity of frame.
Vibration-proof terminal fitting.
Simplicity and flexibility of assembly and mounting arrangements.

Waste-packed bearings that are dust-proof and oil-leakage proof.
Bearings and rotor may be removed without disassembling end brackets.

Rotor permanently fixed on shaft by welding.

Service, prompt and efficient, by a coast-to-coast chain of well-equipped shops

Westinghouse



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TUNE IN THE WESTINGHOUSE SALUTE OVER THE N. B. C. NATION-WIDE NETWORK EVERY TUESDAY EVENING.

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Offers
Unusual Export Service
Write for Information

GLOSSO ROLLER VARNISH
causes fewer wrap-ups, will last two to three weeks longer than
any other varnish, cuts clearer-rolls less and costs less.
A trial order will convince you
GLOSSO VARNISH COMPANY
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METALLIC CARD CLOTHING
Patented in all important Countries
For
WORSTED, COTTON AND WOOLEN CARDS
Write for particulars of our new metallic card clothing doing
away with grinding and stripping, giving a greater output, a
stronger thread, and more regularity, etc. It pays for itself in
a very short time.
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MILL NEWS ITEMS

GASTONIA, N. C.—The Myrtle Mills, Inc., have had their old oil spraying equipment replaced with Borne Scrymser Company, 1930 model.

GRANITEVILLE, S. C.—The Graniteville Manufacturing Company, a South Carolina corporation, has brought suit in the Federal Court of the Eastern District of this State to enjoin the South Carolina Tax Commission from requiring it to purchase documentary stamps in the sum of \$5,020.46 to place upon loans which this company and its officers signed in South Carolina and sent either to Augusta, Ga., New York City or Boston, for the purpose of securing loans made by bankers of those cities.

DECATUR, ALA.—A. G. Patterson, president of the Alabama Hosiery Mills here, has announced an expansion program calling for addition of machinery and equipment totaling \$250,000. The plant, which manufactures full-fashioned hosiery, has closed a contract for the entire output through December, Mr. Patterson said. Completion of the new machinery and equipment is expected by July, 1931, which will increase the mill pay roll list to approximately 300 persons.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Ellis Silk Hosiery Company has announced plans for spending \$120,000 on new machinery, thus doubling its capacity.

According to a statement by A. J. Cobert, superintendent, 12 new machines will be installed in the present plant. These machines average \$10,000 each in cost and will be used in manufacture of ladies' full-fashioned rayon hose, the product which the company features.

Some time ago, the company purchased its building, which it has been occupying up until that date, under lease.

CORINTH, MISS.—Knit Goods Corporation of America, E. J. Stringham, president, 40 East Thirty-fourth street, New York, reported completed arrangements for locating \$1,000,000 full-fashioned silk hosiery mill will let contract immediately for construction of building, 210x425 feet, in either North or East Corinth; install 80 full-fashioned hosiery machines city voted to invest \$18,000 of city funds in preferred stock; Richard E. Meinig, represent of Knit Goods Corporation of America, J. E. Sirrine & Co., Greenville, S. C., engineers.

BLACKSBURG, S. C.—Under order of Federal Judge J. Lyles Glenn, Carl H. Hart, trustee in bankruptcy, will sell on August 5 at public outcry all the real and personal property of the Blacksburg Spinning Mills, bankrupt.

The main building is of standard mill construction, two stories, 100 by 160 feet, and is situated on a tract of land of fifty and one-half acres; there are also twenty-eight tenant houses, one warehouse, nine garages and one barn. All buildings are said to be in good condition. The machinery of the mill consists of twenty Saco-Lowell spinning frames of 240 spindles each and twenty-five 40-inch Whitin cards, and all complementary machinery to manufacture from 12s to 30s hosiery yarns. At present only the first floor of the mill building is occupied. The second floor measures 100 by 160 feet, and is vacant; it would accommodate 5,000 spindles with complementary machinery.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

WINCHESTER, VA.—Members of the stockholders' protective committee say prospects of effecting a reorganization of the Arthur G. Jones Woolen Mills Corporation at Winchester, are much brighter than at any time since the company went into receivers' hands last winter. Burr P. Harrison, Winchester, and W. C. Armstrong, Front Royal, are the receivers appointed by Judge Henry C. McDowell of Federal District Court.

A reorganization plan has been laid before the creditors, large and small, in various sections of the country, and it was said all but one were favorably inclined to give the plan a tryout in the hope of eventually getting their claims adjusted and paid.

Since the recent bankruptcy hearing was postponed the stockholders' committee has been engaged in formulating a plan of reorganization in an effort to save the property, in which local persons invested \$355,000 five years ago in preferred and common stock.

BLADENBORO, N. C.—At a special called meeting of stockholders and directors of the Bladenboro Cotton Mills, Inc., Mr. J. L. Bridger, was elected president and general manager of the company to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of R. L. Bridger. J. L. Bridger has been vice-president and general manager since organization of the plant in 1912, besides his practical experience in the mill business he is a graduate of the Philadelphia Textile School, Philadelphia, Pa., of the class of 1911.

C. O. Bridger, secretary and treasurer of the company since organization was elected as vice-president in addition to former official titles.

This company operates three mills at Bladenboro, serving specialty and quality trade in plush manufacturing, upholstery, towels, lace curtains, rugs, carpets, rope and tobacco twines and they have been very successfully operated.

GAFFNEY, S. C.—Sale of the plant and property of the Globe Manufacturing Company to Dr. W. K. Gunter, manager of the Derry Damask Mills, of Gaffney, for \$20,000 failed to receive the confirmation of common creditors at a meeting in the office of H. E. DePass, federal referee in bankruptcy.

The property will be placed on sale again in November, Mr. DePass stated. Reason for the rejection of the sale was said to be the low figure of \$20,000 which was the accepted bid at an auction held in Gaffney. The highest bid was less than the appraised value of the property which is \$48,000, it was stated.

When placed in bankruptcy the Globe company was capitalized at \$50,000 common and \$100,000 preferred. According to claims filed by creditors, total indebtedness was \$520,000. Besides Dr. Gunter, I. W. Gray, of Woodruff, was the only other bidder.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN. — Refinancing of the United Hosiery Mills, one of the oldest and largest manufacturing plants producing circular knit hosiery for women and children in Chattanooga, has been announced after a meeting of the stockholders and directors by Frank L. Miller, president.

The capital and surplus of this company is given in a statement prepared for the meeting as \$3,107,301.27.

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1930



No matter what the load or speed—you'll find a Charlotte Leather Belt for just that drive.

Power generated is what you pay for.

Power delivered is what you use.

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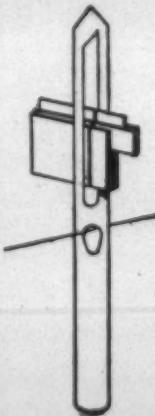
Charlotte, N. C.

Branch Office and Warehouse
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Makers of a Complete Line of Leather Belting

WHAT could be *Simpler?*

A thread breaks—the Drop Wire falls to the electrified bar—a contact is made and the loom stops immediately. Such is the efficient and economic performance of the



K-A Electrical

WARP STOP

Very few parts—none in continuous motion—nothing to get out of adjustment—no parts to wear out. Result, saving on repairs, low cost upkeep and maximum efficiency of performance.

Used successfully on all makes of looms weaving all kinds of fabrics

Write for information—No obligations. Write now. Today.

RHODE ISLAND WARP STOP EQUIPMENT CO.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.

HASS-HOWELL BLDG.

ATLANTA, GA.

The refinancing plan calls for the absorption of 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock of the number of 7,297 share, par value \$100, and the issuance of first lien sinking fund of 6 per cent bonds, par value \$40; 7,297 shares participating preferred stock, par value \$88, and 12,000 shares common stock, no par value.

The holders of the preferred stock of the corporation will receive one bond and one share of the participating preferred stock in lieu of and in exchange for each share of the preferred stock now outstanding. All common stock now outstanding will be surrendered for the new issue at no par value.

The bonds will be dated June 1 of this year and will mature June 1, 1955. In the event of the sale of the assets, liquidation or insolvency of the corporation, the bonds shall be preferred as common stock to the extent of the par value of the preferred stock, but the bonds are noncumulative as to dividends.

Each share of the preferred stock will have voting power equal to one share of the common stock and will be entitled to receive the same dividends as each share of common stock. Dividends will not be paid on the common stock in excess of \$4 per share per annum until all of the preferred stock is retired or redeemed.

The Hamilton National Bank has been named as the depository for the exchange of this stock. The appointment was made by the finance committee appointed to draw up the plan of refinancing, which was designated by the board of directors as follows: F. L. Underwood, C. Adler and Vincent Moseley.

President Miller said that under this plan of financing the mill can progress and stock can be placed on a dividend-paying basis.

BALFOUR, N. C.—The Balfour Mills have purchased oil spraying equipment, for oiling their cotton, from Borne Scrymser Company, New York.

Mill Couldn't Profit With Cotton Free

The extraordinary situation exists in cotton goods markets of many cloths being priced so far under cost, that even with free cotton given to the mills, it would be difficult to show a profit. At some of these very low prices mills have agreed to make contract deliveries.

A converter offered a manufacturer a substantial order for 38-inch 72x100 6.25-yard pongee, a standard fabric among fine combed yarn mills, the price being 10½ cents. Off hand, the manufacturer said he couldn't make the goods at a profit if he had the cotton given to him, the remark being provoked by the converter, pointing to the cotton reduction as a cause for the lower price. When the order was refused positively, the converter said he had been offered the cloths ¼ cent a yard less and a sale was made.

When he arrived home the mill man thought he would check up on the accuracy of the statement he made concerning the impossibility of profit from the goods if the cotton were given to the mill free of cost. If he had 1,000 looms running a full year on the goods he found, with cotton free, he could pay a 6 per cent dividend and \$11,000 over. As all official costings are computed on a basis of at least 6 per cent dividend it will be seen that he virtually was strictly accurate in saying with cotton free he could not make a profit.

When the costs of his mill was compared with the average costs compiled by the costs finding department



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ROLLING

of the Cotton-Textile Institute, it developed that he was far under the average. Some other cost finding agencies were consulted and it was demonstrated beyond question that the manufacturer's statement to the converter was correct.

Goods of the type mentioned call for combed yarns of 50s and 60s, made from 1 3-16 and 1 1/4 inch staple cotton. The raw material commands a premium of 800 points on for 1 1/4-inch and from 300 to 500 on for 1 3-16-inch, depending on the quality. With cotton free, the goods would cost about 9 cents a yard, and with cotton to buy, it would run up to around 12 1/2 cents. The folly of selling such goods at 10 1/2 cents, to say nothing of 10 1/4 cents, is obvious, and the fact that there are mills that will do business in that way goes a long way toward explaining the plight of the cotton industry.

In checking up prices and costs it was found that many prices are so far under cost that mills contracting on the market basis are certain to run into losses unless they can pick up cotton from 2 to 3 cents a pound cheaper than it is now quoted.—Journal of Commerce.

Piedmont Chemists Have Outing

(Continued from Page 14)

German chemist, in America to build several plants, was perfect and he "sold out" his audience without any trouble at all.

PRIZE WINNERS

The prize winners in the various events, presented by Sam L. Hayes, vice-president of the Section, in his usual dignified and solemn manner, were as follows:

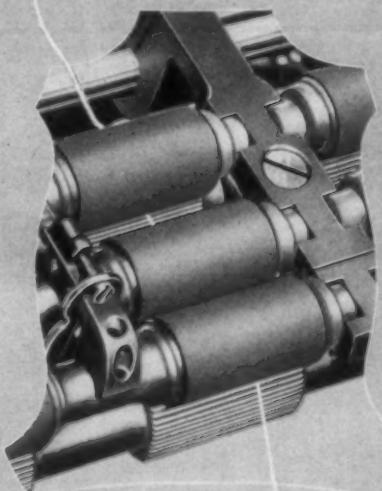
GOLF

1st low gross: J. W. Huffaker, DuPont Rayon Co., 84;

GILLEATHER! your TOP ROLLS!

AFTER ALL, nothing takes the place of leather for top roll coverings. But the leather must be just right or the results are all wrong.

GILLEATHER is selected sheep skin, tanned by suspension for five or six weeks in pure hemlock bark liquors; finished by experts with whom the art of making



good roll leather is a family heritage.

You can depend upon GILLEATHER for better yarn, fewer breaks, no fluting, roughing or splitting. Why not let us send you a sample to try?



Further information can be had by writing to our main office, Salem, Mass., or to either of our Southern Representatives: Mr. Ralph Gossett, 904 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Hammer & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; Mr. Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

SHEEP SKIN GILLEATHER for TOP ROLLS

GILL LEATHER CO.



SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

2nd low gross: A. F. Bean, Yarns Corp of America, 85;
1st low net: Bob Sloan, Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., 68;

2nd low net: R. R. Rorsett, Rohm & Haas Co., 71;
Booby prize: A. S. McDaid, Southern Worsted Corp., 124.

PIPE RACE

First: Hugh Puckett, Chas. H. Stone, Inc.; second, J. E. Coplin, Lola Mfg. Co.; third: Bernhard Borrman, Sandoz Chemical Co.

QUOITS

First: Mike Stough, John Campbell & Co.; second: Jos. Simms, Renfrew Plant, Brandon Corp.

SWIMMING

First: Chester T. Eddy, Renfrew Plant, Brandon Corp.; second: J. V. Killheffer, Newport Chemical Works; booby: Sam Parker, Vann-Moore Mills Co.

The following ladies received prizes in a lucky name drawing contest: Mrs. John L. Crist, Mrs. R. R. Dorsett, Mrs. David McIntyre.

T. R. Johnson won the prize in the drawing for returned postcards.

New Institute Members

The Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., announces the membership of the Fieldale plant of the Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills, Fieldale, Va., the Dale Cotton Mills, Oark, Ala., and the Enterprise Cotton Mills, Enterprise, Ala.

The Spray and Leaksville plants of the Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills Company have been members of the Institute for several years.

Piracy of Designing

(By W. D. C. CRAWFORD in Daily News Record)

By all the rules of fashion, this should be a banner year for fine cotton goods in correct designs, colors, and textures; and wherever such merchandise has been shown at retail, whether in garments or in yard goods, it has been favorably received. The difficulty is, however, to safely produce such a line. As soon as any collection of fabrics is presented to the market, and meets with favor, it is immediately copied, cheapened and debased.

A prominent buyer in one of the great retail stores in New York City told me that they could no longer purchase in quantity merchandise they knew to be correct in style; that they knew to be reasonable and fair in price, because they knew that as soon as they displayed such merchandise on their counters; as soon as it sold with any degree of freedom; it would be immediately copied, cheapened and debased, and their market would be killed, and they would have to take a mark down, and the manufacturer would have to take a severe loss.

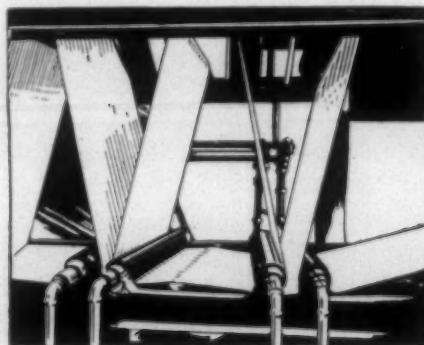
If cotton goods could be styled with confidence, and constructed with the needs of the public in mind—not with the vision of somebody else's price tag before the creator, the situation in the market would be changed overnight. Plagiarism has reached its height. Competition for price has gone so far that the idea that goods are to be made to give satisfaction to the wearer and delight to the observer and profit to the maker, has almost passed out of the minds of the great majority of the cotton industry.

America is not unique in this situation. There is

plagiarism of ideas and piracy of design wherever merchandise is made. I have no doubt this has always been true. But in other parts of the world, it is illegal, and it is regarded as dishonorable. It is under a social cloud. In America, on the other hand, it is becoming a regular part and parcel of practically all phases of business that can be safely included in the terms "textile" and "apparel."

We cannot build business on satisfactory lines while this mental condition exists. The question is not so much whether this law or that regulation will affect the desirable change; the great problem is to find some means of correcting conditions which grow more intolerable with each day. I recently heard of an instance where one of the new groups now forming in the textile field had been inspired to produce a very satisfactory line of fine cotton goods and cotton rayon mixtures, and had done a satisfactory preliminary business at a good profit. The merchandise was copied by another member of the same group in lower qualities, both of material, finish, and printing, and sold at a price that practically turned the profit of the first member's business into a severe loss.

In the cotton industry, as in other textile industries, there are many formal associations, and a great many casual meetings of a semi-social nature. It would seem to me that through such organizations and such contacts, these conditions might be modified; and that gradually, the condition of piracy and the act of plagiarism would automatically debar the individual or the firm committing the acts from the benefits of association with, and the delights in the society of, his colleagues.



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"Standard" Mill-Cot Lubricant is specially made to stay put on metal and not to "spatter" away from moving parts and stain the product being manu-

factured. "Standard" Mill-Cot Lubricant is adapted also for the lubrication of all roll necks, cams and loose fitting bearings—and for use on looms.

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 "STANDARD" Belt Dressing — Leather Belts

"STANDARD" Mill-Cot Lubricant and "STANDARD" Loom Oil — Looms
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WHAT FABRICS TO MAKE?..to meet and anticipate fashion trends and buying habits. HOW TO MAKE THOSE FABRICS?..so that quality and constant markets are assured.

These are the two questions which face the industry constantly. It is not enough to answer them once. They must be answered again and again.

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fabrics to their ultimate use. It is entirely possible that a private showing of these new ideas may answer the two questions which will determine your policies for the immediate future.

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American Enka Yarn now available in 75, 100, 120, 150, 200 and 300 denier, standard or multi-filaments, in skeins or on cones.

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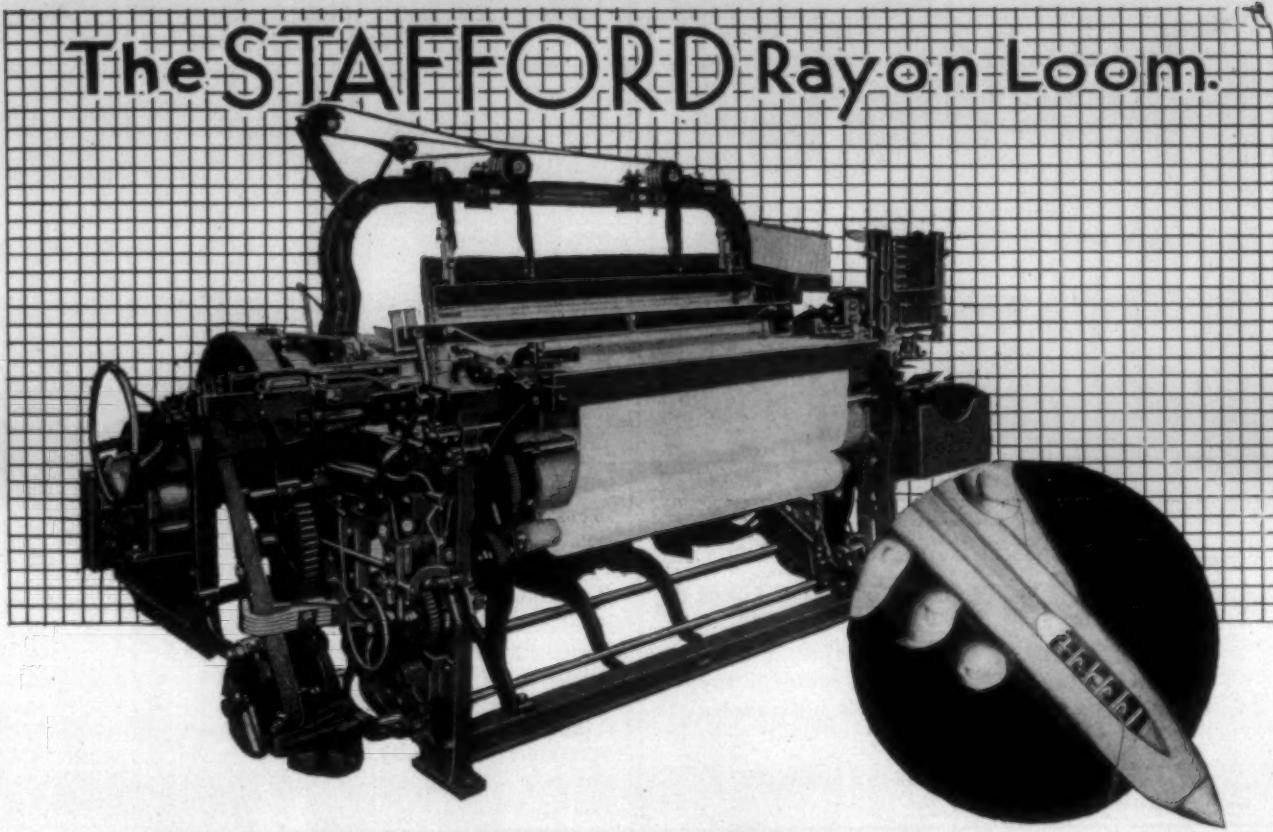
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**You Can Weave Rayon
AUTOMATICALLY (WITH PATERSON
EYE SHUTTLES)**

in STAFFORD Shuttle-Changing Rayon Looms

THE automatic shuttle-changing principle, exclusive with Stafford looms, is proving itself on RAYON. You get visual proof of the quality which we have claimed for years. You get added proof when you check up your production and profits.

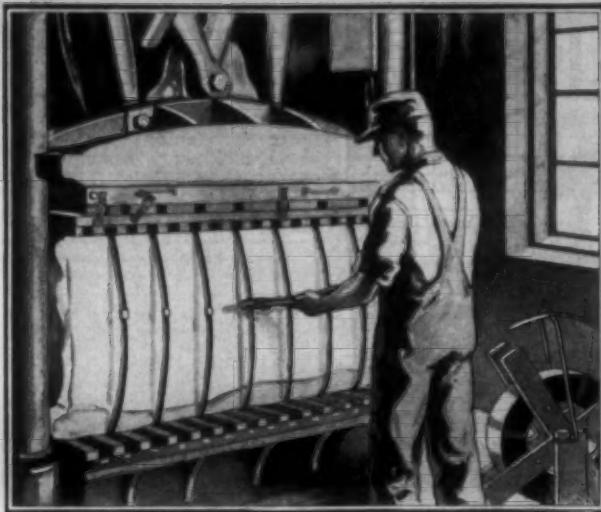
The Stafford loom automatically changes the shuttle with a nicety and regularity that human labor can never approach. *It handles any type of shuttle.* You can use shuttles with the Paterson tension,—this is not possible with any other loom under automatic operation. There are no restrictions as to size, weight, type of shuttle or filling package consistent with good weaving practice.

Are you interested? Would you like some facts and figures including the names of some leading manufacturers who are using them?

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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Paterson Office: 179 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.

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5 advantages

The new Stanley "Eversafe" System for tying bales offers five distinct advantages over the old method:

- 1 The new D. S. Seal makes a stronger joint than buckles.
- 2 Seals cost less than buckles.
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Every one of these advantages is worthy of your consideration. We shall be glad to tell you more about this improved method.

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*Faster, Better and Safer Work
with
Stanley "Eversafe" Bale Ties*



Stanley Eversafe
Round End Cutter

This ingenious device cuts two
Round Safety Ends at one clip.
A wonderful improvement
over ordinary shears.

The Stanley Works
Box Strapping Division
New Britain, Conn.

We are interested in the new Stanley
"Eversafe" System for tying Bales. Tell me
more about it.

Electrical Maintenance Engineer—The Plant Physician

(Continued from Page 6)

Leonard) control for D-C motors in the presence of A-C supply has done much to reduce maintenance and increase production. It is agreed that a D-C machine may have a higher maintenance cost than that of squirrel cage induction motor but considered overall, control, motor and driven machine, lowered maintenance cost is often the determining factor in favor of the D-C generator voltage control system. This statement of course applies only to such duties as call for the characteristics of this type of drive. An example is the power shovel. It can be driven by a single or several A-C motors. It can be driven faster with less lost time and less maintenance cost by D-C motors under generator voltage control in spite of the fact that an A-C motor is still required besides a D-C generator for each motion. The same is true of mine hoists, steel mill main roll drives and some twenty other applications common to industrial operations.

Among minor items are the more general use of indestructible one-piece winding for squirrel cage induction motors; improved bearings which have longer life and furnish better protection against the transfer of oil to the windings; and the general practice of extra bracing of coils to withstand the stresses of full voltage starting.

The practice of full voltage starting of motors has been extended to very large sizes 3,000 H.P. in one case and very commonly to 500 H.P. This practice involves simpler starting devices and consequently less maintenance—provided the driven machine does not suffer from the mechanical shock that the quick start may inflict upon it.

Standard listed motors today are better protected from water, humidity, acid and alkali fumes and abrasive dusts than were the "special" motors of a few years ago. Research in these matters has resulted in the production of age resisting insulations and better manufacturing procedure thus producing better all-around units for all classes of electrical service.

Lightning protection has been the subject of much study and progress in keeping with the efforts expended have been made. Today, for instance, the transformer is practically lightning proof and outages from lightning surges are becoming more and more rare.

Improvements in the design and construction of electrical units have carried with it corresponding improvements in spare parts especially so in the case of insulated parts which can now be kept in stock for long periods without deterioration.

Brakes and braking systems have changed for the better in many respects. Brakes themselves require much maintenance and are often the unsuspected cause of maintenance expense in motors and driven machines. A-C solenoids are now hardly used; electric-hydraulic brake releasers are taking their place. Motor generators are furnishing D-C to brake solenoids in many cases where A-C solenoids were formerly used. Dynamic braking and regenerative braking are stopping thousands of shafts were formerly brake bands and wheels were being worn out.

Power factor improvements present one of the most fertile fields for inside investigation. Additions, transfers and substitution of units can be plotted graphically to determine the effective means for power factor improvement with little expense. By such procedure one may find ways to better electrical conditions within the plant and often advantage can be taken of the power

factor clause in the power contract. Means for improving power factor are found in the use of high speed fully loaded induction motors, synchronous motors of unity or leading power factor, capacitors, or synchronous condensers. Simple automatic means are available for holding a predetermined power factor in a plant through thick-and-thin. Economies by power factor improvement are well worth trying for because once in effect they accumulate to the advantage of the plant day and night, year in and year out.

Electrical men are thoroughly familiar with the ordinary problems of installation and maintenance. Instructions and standard practice take care of most of the troubles that arise. It would be superfluous to urge these experts to be sparing of oil, to blow the dust out of electrical machinery, to check air gaps and to carry on the thousand and one services that are conducive to continued operation.

On the other hand, if the broader spirit of scrutiny, which makes each unit prove its own merit, can be popularized, something worth while will have been accomplished. Therefore approach each unit in the plant as though it were a perfect stranger, imagine meeting it for the first time, look up its past records. Trade units around so that there will be fewer "square pegs in round holes." Make everyone miserable up the line until the wrong things are made right. Thus electrical maintenance men may be most instrumental in keeping the plant at least up to its present status with competitors.

Business Is Better Balanced

(Continued from Page 7)

hands, and the continued rise of maintenance and service business, are considered to be the encouraging factors in this field.

In mining, production is down from 15 per cent to 30 per cent, and stocks vary from normal to bothersome. It is expected that these will decline during the fall and that there will be a gradual increase in production next year. Here some producers are just realizing the necessity of cutting production.

At the coal mines, employment is only slightly less this year insofar as actual number of workers is concerned and stocks of coal in the hands of industrial consumers were less on May 1st than a year ago. Here there is a growing sense of the importance of sound merchandising.

The oil industry does not feel that the tariff will have any effect on the consumption of petroleum products. The stocks of raw materials are about 6 per cent ahead of those of last year, while domestic gasoline consumption is running more than 10 per cent greater than a year ago. The chemical field has an unusual demand for technically trained research men which seems to indicate an intensive period of investigation, and business recovery is looked for in the early fall. The manufacturing branch of the electrical industry has maintained employment to within 5 per cent of the 1929 level and its revenue is reported to be 10 per cent above that of a year ago.

With furniture manufacturers, the tariff is expected to tend to increase the wholesale price of furniture, while at the same time it will protect manufacturers against the importation of fake antiques and probably increase the sale of antique reproductions. In this industry the stocks and inventories are at the lowest level in ten years and production is going ahead on order only, with manufacturers determined to make a profit on all the business they do.

Best in the Long Grind



Roy Grinders have been giving satisfaction in textile mills everywhere for more than 60 years—improved and advanced in the van of textile progress.

The quality of your yarn will respond to the condition of your cards. Roy offers the most economical method of keeping your cards in good condition at all times.

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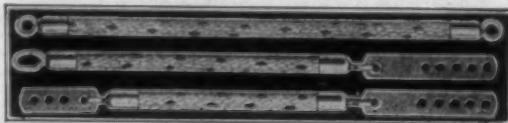
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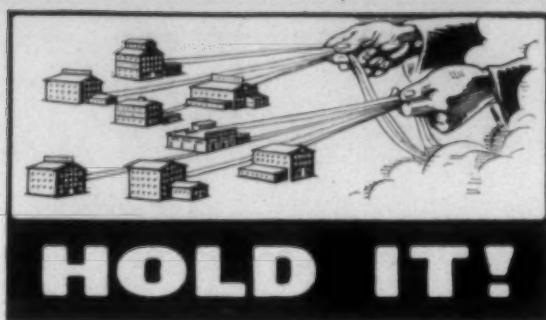
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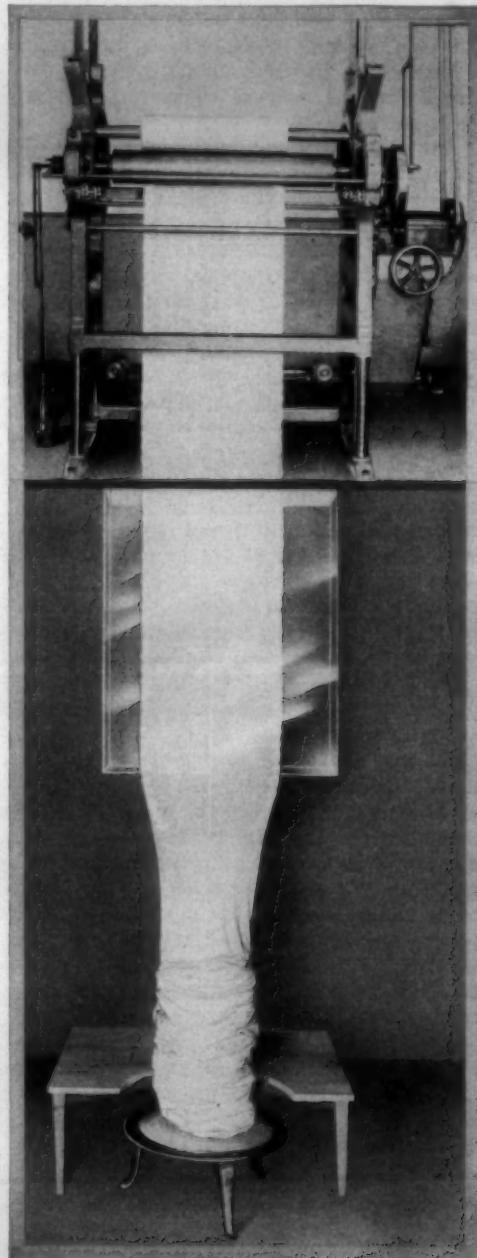
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of Chrome
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of Chrome

New Butterworth Tubular Knit Goods Finishing Machine

H. W. Butterworth is now announcing another product which they have added to their line of textile finishing machinery.

The new addition to the line is the Butterworth Perfectos machine for processing—that is the drying—starching and calendering of tubular knit goods. This machine has been developed in Leicester, England by the Perfectos Machine Company. It is said to be equal-



Do It This Summer!

Those looms now idle or running part-time can be equipped to produce as they never did before, in amount of output and economy in labor-cost... Take advantage of the time they're slack—to prepare them for making up time when the business comes back. Equip them this summer with

Veeder-ROOT

TANNER TYPE RE-SETTING PICK COUNTERS

Afford Instant Comparison of Actual and Expected Production

By re-setting counting units to zero, production is totalled from start of pay period only. Expected production is posted in card holder, while actual production appears on the Counter. Each weaver becomes his own supervisor. Unauthorized re-setting impossible.... Ask for free trial installation.

Veeder-ROOT INCORPORATED HARTFORD, CONN.

ridge on which several hundred yards of goods are placed. At the bottom of this cylinder is a wide flange. This fits over an opening in the machine which has a ly efficient in silk, rayon, cotton, wool and combinations of all these.

The Perfectos machine as shown in the accompanying illustration consists of a hollow metal cylinder or cart-

centrifugal blower at one end. By this blower air is forced across steam pipes and up through the cylinder. At the top of the cylinder is an apparatus somewhat similar to a vertical tenter frame having about 25 small anti-friction wheels on each side. The goods are constantly pulled up over these.

Both ends of this frame are open and curve towards one another. The goods are drawn up on this frame. Here they are stretched as they are dried by the constant blast of warm air, which also flutters and agitates the goods and increases its hand.

When the goods reach the top of the tenter frame they are fed between heated calender rolls, and are rolled up, as shown in the illustration.

It is claimed for the new Perfectos machine that it will dry, tenter, and finish all classes of fabric, whether circular or warp knitted, perfectly and produce an entirely different finish to any machine on the market.

In the case of rayon it will provide the dull finish with a sparkle and sheen characteristic of real silk, and will be entirely free of marks and glazing. In connection with cotton or wool, a soft finish can be obtained absolutely free of glazing and at the same time means are provided for producing either a bright or dull finish.

Another feature is that all material can be examined during the finishing process. It is claimed that in succeeding pressing the new machine materially cuts the cost of finishing.

As can be seen from the illustration, the new machine is really on two floors; the calendering being on the floor above the drying and stretching part of the apparatus.

H. W. Butterworth & Sons Company have installed one of these machines in their own plant in Philadelphia, and plan a series of demonstrations to show how efficiently the new machine operates.

Graystone Inn

Graystone Inn, Roaring Gap, N. C., is enjoying one of its most popular seasons. The Inn and its surroundings combine to make it one of the most attractive resort hotels in the Blue Ridge.

There are many attractions at Roaring Gap for guests of the Inn. The golf course, with 18 bent grass greens, is one of the most popular in the mountains.

Other sports enjoyed at Roaring Gap are tennis, swimming, horseback riding, fishing and boating.

The delightful climate and the scenic beauty of Roaring Gap are yearly drawing an increasing number of visitors.

The Cotton Situation

(Continued from Page 12)

lesson may be expensive, it will be worth all it costs. We shall learn through experience that that kind of farm relief will not work."

A harassed business community fervently prays that if the experiment ends in failure, it will not be revived in another guise and under another name.

DARY TRAVELERS

If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running, spinning or twisting.

Ask for Prices

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A design for every Purpose

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Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

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Established 1828

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Offices in Principal Domestic and Foreign Countries

COTTON GOODS

New York.—Cotton goods markets were quiet but steady during the week. The statistical report on productions, sales and stocks was a distinct disappointment where sales were concerned, as they were only 65 per cent of the curtailed production. Figures on production, however, show the very sharp reduction in June and it is believed in the market that a continuation of the curtailment is bound to bring better conditions in the fall. The figures on stocks are more encouraging, despite the fact that some increase was registered in June. The most encouraging feature of the report is the reflection of the very serious intention of the mills to regulate production until demand is restored.

There was some renewal of bidding for print cloths at prices slightly under the generally quoted list. Mills, however, were firm and a good deal of business was refused. Small sales of print cloths, sheetings, drills, twills and other gray goods were the rule.

Information regarding mid-year inventories is encouraging. Market reports show that many of the largest houses are carrying very small stocks. Some of them report that they have only half as large a stock as they were carrying six months ago. This reflects the fact that liquidation of stocks has made real progress and would indicate that many distributors will have to replenish stocks soon.

There were no changes in the market for fine cotton goods. Some fine yarn specialties for spring appeared of interest, as against the more general trend to staples and plain goods included in the forthcoming fall lines. Lawns, dimities, organdies and the like were reported slow. There was some small trading in 60x56 40-inch medium hard twist voiles at 8 cents and 8½ cents, and some 60x52s of better grade were sold at 7½ to 7¾ cents. Broadcloths were slow during the week, with no change in the range of quotations.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	5¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	6¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9½
Brown sheetings, standard	10½
Brown sheetings, 4-yd., 56x60s	8
Tickings, 8-ounce	18-19½
Denims	15
Standard prints	8
Dress ginghams	12½-15

Constructive Selling Agents

for

Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

57 Worth St.

New York City

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Although sales showed only a slight increase, there was a more general buying interest in the yarn market during the week. Total sales remained on a low level and prices were very unsatisfactory. The price list remained generally on the same basis that has prevailed for some weeks past. Spinners have been holding well in spite of the lack of demand and in spite of the concessions granted by some mills that are badly in need of orders.

The knitting trade is undoubtedly the poorest section of the industry from which to solicit business. They not only have an accumulation of stock on hand, but it is merchandise made on a basis of considerably higher cost of raw material than is possible today and they are confronted with a price proposition which may mean a revision sooner or later. If such a revision is made, it will necessarily be retroactive and apply to all orders taken during the season. It is natural that under these conditions the knitting buyer should be very cautious about further commitments.

Weaving and knitting yarns have been in moderate demand during the week. Insulating interests have taken about 25 per cent of their normal purchases, but continue to show interest in the market. Other grades move on a hand-to-mouth basis. The market quotations nominally are unchanged from those of a week ago, although the prices in actual transactions may now be showing some effect of the easy basis for raw cotton at the start of this week.

Southern Single Chain Warps		20s	34½
10s	26	40s	41
12s	26½	40s ex.	46
16s	27½	50s	51
20s	29	60s	51
26s	32		
30s	33½		
		Carpet Yarns	
		Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and	
		4-ply	21
		White Carpet, 8s, 3 and	
		4-ply	25½
Southern Two-ply Chain Warps			
8s	26	Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
10s	26½	8s, 1-ply	20
12s	27	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	20
16s	28	10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	21
20s	29	12s, 2-ply	22½
24s	32	16s, 2-ply	24
30s	34½	20s, 2-ply	25½
36s	39	26s, 2-ply	30
40s	42	30s, 2-ply	31½
40s ex.	47	Duck Yarns, 3 4 and 5-ply	
Southern Single Skeins		8s	27
8s	26	10s	27½
12s	26½	12s	28½
14s	27	16s	30
16s	27½	20s	30½
20s	29		
24s	30	Southern Frame Cones	
26s	31½	8s	25½
28s	32½	10s	26
30s	33	12s	26½
Southern Two-ply Skeins		14s	27
8s	26	16s	27½
10s	26½	18s	28
12s	27	20s	29
14s	27½	40s	42½
16s	28	22s	30
20s	29	24s	31
24s	32	26s	32
26s	33	28s	33
		30s	34

CATLIN YARN COMPANY

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

SOUTHERN OFFICE:
1017 Commercial Bank Bldg. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

DURENE
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

In all numbers. Supplied in cones, tubes, springs, skeins and warps; in natural, gassed, bleached and dyed.

American Yarn & Processing Co.

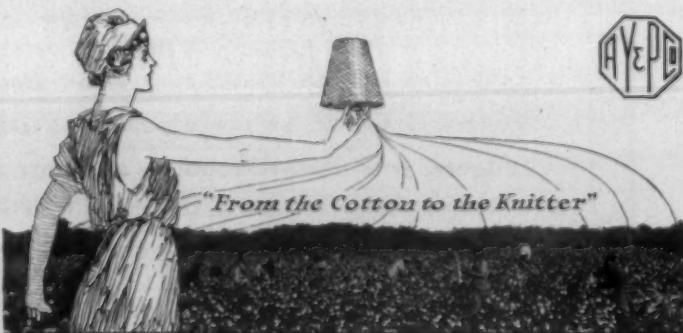
General Office

Mount Holly, North Carolina

SPINNERS and MERCERIZERS

Single and Ply Yarns

Unexcelled quality and service. No orders too small or too large for prompt execution.



July 17, 1930

CLASSIFIED ADS.

For Sale

21 Combination Beam and Ball Draper Warpers, small drum type, Hicks Comb Motion, complete with Creels. Address Box 431, Gastonia, North Carolina.

Wanted To Buy

Two gangs, six spindles each, No. 50 Universal Winders with 6-inch traverse. Give full description as to age, condition, location and lowest price. Address A. P. C., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

For Sale

36—Model L Draper Looms—72, 76 and 84".
28—66" Draper Automatic Looms, 20 harness, automatic.
48—40" Modified D Draper Looms, motor drive \$100.00 each.
150—40" Model E Draper Automatic Looms, \$75.00 each.
48—46" Model E Draper Automatic Looms, 1926 Model.
84—40" Model E Draper Automatic Looms, 1926 Model.
2—250 gal. Size Kettles, \$125.00 each.
1—Model K Barber Colman Portable Tying-in Machine.

Charlotte Textile Machinery Company
P. O. Box 483 Charlotte, N. C.

Overseer Wanted

Bleaching and finishing plant located in Piedmont Section wants experienced man as overseer for putup and packing department. Must know finish, be able to handle help and understand the importance of quality and service to customers. State age and experience in answer. Address "Finishing," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

THE RIGHT WAY TO TRAVEL
is by train. The safest. Most comfortable. Most reliable. Costs less. Inquire of Ticket Agents regarding greatly reduced fares for short trips.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

BULLETIN**CLASSIFIED ADS**

are read in practically every textile mill in the Southern States. Make your wants and offerings known through this medium. \$3.00 per inch for each insertion.

Set this style type, figure about 40 words to the inch.

Set this style, about 30 words to inch.

Athletic Field Tarpaulin Offers New Cotton Outlet

Rivaling the original sail equipment of a New Bedford whaler, the envelopment of a modern football field by rainproofed canvas stands out as the largest unit outlet for cotton in the entire list of cotton uses, states James B. Lockwood, Textile Division, Department of Commerce, writing on "The Athletic Field Tarpaulin" in the New Uses for Cotton Series issued by the department.

A yardage of heavy canvas used by twenty institutions studied is bracketed between 50,000 and 100,000 yards. This is by no means a full count. A complete census of field tarpaulin yardage in present use should run into the neighborhood of half a million yards. When it is considered that the cotton in a yard of thirteen-ounce canvas would furnish ten to fifteen yards of fine dress material, the size of this item may be appreciated.

As to the material of the tarpaulin itself, thirteen-ounce cotton canvas is usual. It is heavily proofed against moisture and mildew, the latter because of constant danger of mildew infection to which the cover is exposed by reason of its contact with the ground. Actual wear upon the tarpaulin is not sufficient to decrease its life materially. It is moisture and chemical decomposition that are mainly responsible for the deterioration of the field tarpaulin.



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GET OUR QUOTATIONS**LETTER HEADS**

on any quality of paper and envelopes to match

BILL HEADS FACTORY FORMS
STATEMENTS INVOICES
PAY ROLL ENVELOPES

Let us **LITHOGRAPH** your Letter Head

LOOSE LEAF SYSTEMS and BINDERS

Ledgers, Journals, Cashbooks and Day Books

MANY MILL FORMS CARRIED IN STOCK

WASHBURN PRINTING CO.

DAVID CLARK, President
18 WEST FOURTH ST. Phone 342 CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Special Low Fares**Charlotte****To**

Washington, D. C.	\$21.80
Baltimore, Md.	24.00
Philadelphia, Pa.	29.15
Atlantic City, N. J.	32.25
New York, N. Y.	34.05
Chicago, Ill.	49.62
Detroit, Mich.	45.67
Cleveland, O.	43.20
Toledo, O.	43.20

And Return Within 30 Days

Tickets Sold Every Saturday

JUNE—JULY—AUGUST

SEABOARD

Sees Need of Quality Standard

A recent informal survey made by the Durene Association of America in the jobbing and wholesale hosiery and underwear market has brought to light a number of interesting comments on the advantages of textile educational campaigns in general and the durene building plan and quality standardization in particular.

Max Mandel, of Mandel & Cohen, commented to a Durene Association representative that "the setting of a standard of quality with any merchandise is the surest way to build friendship for that merchandise."

It is almost unanimously agreed in all branches of the trade that the durene movement is setting a high and efficient standard of quality for the basic yarn and in carrying through to the finished article this quality appeal is doing something which is badly needed in the cotton industry as a whole and particularly in the knit goods field.

Other comments current in the trade have emphasized that the durene campaign is an activity "seriously needed and most timely in the cotton industry;" that "the setting of a standard will add to the market value, while serving the consumer with a much needed standard for intelligent shopping." Belief that a better price will inevitably follow consistent educational work in behalf of a quality item is widely held.

One of the most important manufacturers of boys' shirts and pajamas in the country told the Durene Association that "inasmuch as yarn mercerization is much more satisfactory than piece mercerization not only from the shirtmaker's point of view but also from the mother's point of view, the setting of a high standard for yarn mercerization must definitely prove of widespread importance in this field." He remarked that shirts made of quality yarn mercerized cotton wear longer and look better than those made of piece mercerized cloth.

Among the many manufacturers advertising durene knitted items this week are Rambo & Regar, Inc., manufacturers of hosiery; J. W. Landenberger & Co., hosiery makers, and J. H. Blaetz, makers of American baby hose.

Clark's Year Book

Clark's "Textile Year Book and Southern Textile Directory," 1930 edition, has just made its introductory appearance. Well-bound in a stiff book-binding of green and gold, this compendium is an enlargement of the "Southern Textile Directory" prepared annually for many years by the Clark Publishing Company, of Charlotte, N. C., publishers of the Southern Textile Bulletin.

Combined with the Directory now is a great amount of information that provides a statistical and factual picture of the Southern cotton mill industry. Cloth, yarn, knit goods as well as rayon production and capacity are covered by the data.

Of timely interest is a series of tables showing the number of employees in cotton mills in the United States, in the world by countries; total wages in cotton mills, 1919 to 1927; and per cent of increase or decrease in wages, 1919 to 1927; as well as a recapitulation of the labor laws of the Southern States.

There is a thorough presentation of the vital statistics on American and world cotton, current and comparative.—Daily News Record.

LAWNDALE, N. C. — Lily Mill and Power Company have had their old oil spraying equipment replaced with Borne Scrymser Company's 1930 model.



"Where Quality Counts"

U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

154 Aborn St., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ANTONIO SPENCER, Pres. AMOS M. BOWEN, Treas.

WILLIAM P. VAUGHAN

Southern Representative, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.

"WHERE TRAVELER NEEDS ARE PARAMOUNT,"
Use the UNIVERSAL STANDARD PRODUCTS, which insure you against Interruptions and Delays in your work.

FOR FINE YARNS—

Use OUR SPECIALL TEMPERED NARROW TRAVELLERS.

FOR UNIFORMITY OF TWIST IN PLYS AND CORDS—
Use the new "BOWEN PATENTED VERTICAL OFF-SET" Patent No. 1,636,992.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.

Boston

Textile Winding Machinery

Southern Offices

Charlotte, N. C.

Atlanta, Ga.

Frederick Jackson

Jesse W. Stribling

I. E. Wynne

Factory Office: Providence, R. I.

CLINTON STARCHES

FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES

Manufactured by

CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING

COMPANY

CLINTON, IOWA

QUALITY

SERVICE



REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

ROLLER CALF

R. NEUMANN & CO.

Hoboken, N. J.

Direct Factory Representatives in the South
SOUTHERN TEXTILE SPECIALTY CO., Greenville, S. C.

July 17, 1930

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced and best references. No. 5758.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder in small mill; experienced and reliable. No. 5754.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or as second hand in large mill. Age 25. Married. I. C. S. graduate carding and spinning. Four years experience as overseer, carding and card grinding, and in spinning. Sober industrious, efficient and reliable. References the best. No. 5755.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Eight years on present job. Wish to change. Best references. No. 5756.

WANT position as overseer cloth room or finishing or both. Experienced on all kinds of cloth white and colored. Understand all makes of finishing machinery. 15 years experience. Married and have family. No. 5757.

WANT position as roller coverer. 15 years experience, all makes of rollers. Prefer mill shop. Best references. No. 5758.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Can figure any machine in carding, spinning or weaving. Yarn and cloth analysis—all kinds of cloth and designing. No. 5759.

WANT position as dyer. 21 years with one mill, dyeing rayon, silk, mercerized and cotton hose. Handled 4000 pairs daily. Want position with small mill where job will be permanent if work is satisfactory. Available immediately. No. 5760.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Experienced on plain, fancies, rayon and cotton for eight years. Prefer N. C. or S. C. Best references. Good record. Now employed. No. 5761.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving, finishing, designing or dyeing. Experienced on plain, fancies, dobby work, rayon and novelties. Especially expert in warp preparation, dyeing, and finishing. References. No. 5762.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Capable and conscientious. Experienced on various weaves and can give satisfaction. No. 5763.

WANT position as master mechanic. Lancashire experience in large mills, steam and electrical. Several years abroad on contracts for English textile firms. Practical, economical, loyal and tactful. Can go anywhere. Particulars and references on request. No. 5764.

WANT position as overseer cloth room, or designing. Several years experience in both departments; all grade of cloth. Age 30. Good references. No. 5765.

WANT position as paymaster or assistant, or as accountant. Age 27. Five years experience, best references. No. 5766.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Ten years with one large company, as overseer. Age 43. Experienced in yarns 6 to 30s. White and colored. Waste of all kinds. Best references. No. 5767.

WANT position as overseer carding, or second hand in large mill. Age 28. Single. Ten years experience as second hand, card grinder and speeder fixer. No. 5768.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced in carded and combed yarns. Age 36. Good references. No. 5769.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer carding and spinning, or as overseer carding. Best record and references. No. 5770.

WANT position as winder, long chain quilling or dresser. Present and former employers will recommend me. No. 5771.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or office manager. Young, ambitious, progressive, energetic, and experienced. Now employed but wish to change. No. 5772.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or as overseer carding. Age 35. I. C. S. graduate. 12 years on present job. Would only change for better paying position. No. 5773.

WANT position as cotton piece goods dyer. 12 years experience all colors cotton piece goods and raw stock. Graduate chemist. Married. Available on short notice. Good references. No. 5574.

WANT position as master mechanic or electrician, or as assistant in large mill. 19 years on present job. Prefer electrically driven plant, but familiar with steam plants. Go anywhere, but prefer the Carolinas. No. 5775.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced on carded and combed yarns 4s to 80s. 12 years overseer—eight with present company. Best references. No. 5776.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Seven years experience as second hand and five as overseer. Best references. No. 5777.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as instant in large mill. Experienced and strictly sober. Will go anywhere in the South. References. No. 5778.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or as second hand in large mill. 20 years experience on plain and fancy weaves. I. C. S. graduate. No. 5779.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced on plain weaves, carding and spinning. 15 years experience as overseer and superintendent. I. C. S. graduate. References. No. 5780.

WANT position as overseer spinning, spooling, warping, winding. Experienced on carded and combed yarns. 14 years with one company. Efficient, sober, reliable and available. Best references. No. 5781.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as second hand, in large mill. Four years with Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg. Four at Gaffney, over three at Reidsville, N. C. Familiar with yarns up to 48s. Refer to my employers. No. 5782.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning. Experienced on white and colored work, coarse or fine. Best references as to character and ability. No. 5783.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Ten years on a wide variety of goods. Familiar with wide and narrow looms. References. No. 5784.

Cone Denims Priced 12½c on 2.20-Yard; A Stabilin Factor

Cone Export & Commission Co. have named a price basis of 12½ cents for July and August shipments on indigo blue denim, basis 28-inch 2.20-yard and 16 cents on 36-inch.

These prices are the lowest quoted since 1915, with the exception of 1921. They are so far reduced that they bid fair to stimulate active purchasing. In addition they have discounted all the irregularities that have developed in the past few months.

The company in the past has carefully considered every phase in market developments, and this time indicates that more than the customary studied attention has been paid to laying down a foundation upon which users of denims can operate to the close of August with as complete confidence as it is humanly possible to foster.

For some time manufacturers have hoped against hope that so low a price basis would materialize. For the most part their optimism hardly went below 13½ cents for 2.20-yard.

Hosiery Production Smaller

Washington. — Production of all classes of hosiery in May declined by approximately 1,300,000 dozen pairs from the total of the same month last year or from 5,420,373 dozen to 4,142,135 dozen, the Department of Commerce reported.

This is the sharpest cut made by American mills since the beginning of the business recession. The May figures also represent a decline of 500,000 dozen as compared with the April report.

Women's full-fashioned silk goods declined from 1,658,124 dozen to 1,502,273 dozen, while seamless silk dropped from 188,904 dozen to 95,734 dozen. Full-fashioned rayons dropped from 115,731 dozen to 68,472 dozen, and seamless from 155,585 dozen to 100,274 dozen.

Men's all-cotton half hose declined from 643,214 dozen to 507,511 dozen, while cotton and wool mixtures fell from 175,429 dozen to 151,704 dozen. The sharpest cut in output of men's goods occurred, however, in the popular silk and rayon mixtures, which was scaled down from 273,767 dozen to a mere 92,301 dozen. This was slightly counteracted by an increase in output of silk and cotton from 26,956 to 47,005 dozen.

July 17, 1930

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN



"We've got to change rings soon;
let's do it now this summer."

"I'd much rather change our rings now while we're slack, than to be forced to change them later in the year. We'll be busy then and it will hurt to have to interrupt production."

Inquire around and you will find that more and more the successful mills are choosing the slack summer months to change rings. No interference with production. Ample time to set the rings properly. Change NOW, using smooth-starting, long-lived DIAMOND FINISH Rings.

Whitinsville (Mass.) SPINNING RING CO.



REMOVING And ERECTING

all kinds of Textile Machinery—regardless of size or location—is easy and safe with our Modern Equipment and Expert Mechanics.

During the past year we have Serviced Textile Mills from Massachusetts to Mississippi, assisting them in Dismantling, Transferring and Erecting their machinery.

If we can serve you write, wire or telephone for detailed information.

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.

Charlotte, N. C.

We Manufacture, Overhaul and Repair
Cotton Mill Machinery

W. H. MONTY,
Pres. and Treas.

P. S. MONTY.
Vice-Pres.

WATSON-WILLIAMS

SPEED

is the objective in the new automatic looms . . . and

WATSON-WILLIAMS SHUTTLES

are built for Speed!

Made from selected, carefully treated wood, with positive threading eyes, they are uniform in quality and performance.

For weaving RAYON FABRICS

A Special Tension

with chromium plated tabs is incorporated—giving adequate tension with the minimum amount of strain.

Test them in your looms!

Other WATSON-WILLIAMS Products:

HEDDLES

HEDDLE FRAMES

STRIPPER CARDS

HAND CARDS

Watson-Williams Mfg. Co.

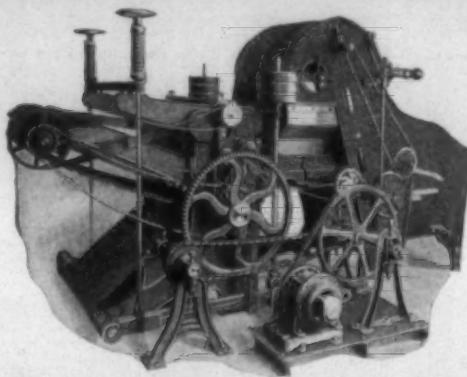
LEICESTER, MASS.

Millbury, Mass.

Marlow, N. H.

Southern Representative

GEO. F. BAHAN, Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

**Continuous Automatic Extractor**

This apparatus consists of a ruggedly mounted pair of 12" diameter compound lever weighted squeeze rolls, with adjustable feed and doffer aprons, to which bleach or dye liquor saturated cotton or wool is continuously delivered by an Automatic Feed and by which the maximum percentage of such contained liquid is squeezed from the fibres and runs to waste or is recovered as the situation demands.

Why not employ this modern Extractor in your dyehouse?

C. G. SARGENT'S SONS CORP.
Graniteville, Mass.

*Builders of Cotton Stock Drying Machines
and Yarn Conditioning Machines*

Fred H. White, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.

1866 —————— 1930

There is But One Best in Everything

“Tuffer” Card Clothing

You cannot afford to operate your cards without at least trying a set of this celebrated card Clothing.

Once tried, always used

Howard Bros. Manufacturing Company

Established 1866

Home Office and Factory, Worcester, Mass.

Branches:

Atlanta, Ga. (Factory)

Philadelphia, Pa.

GRAYSTONE INN

AT ROARING GAP, N. C.

is Cool

Excellent Roads From Everywhere

Resident Physician

18-Hole Golf Course—Tennis Courts

Saddle Horses—Archery—Polo

Dance and Concert Music

67-acre Lake for Boating and Bathing—Fishing

Pure Milk and Cream

Fresh Country Eggs and Vegetables

Rates \$5.00 to \$9.00 Daily
Including Meals

PINEHURST OPERATED
E. G. FITZGERALD, Manager

JUST AS HIGH TEST GAS

is purer and produces better results, so too the



are purer and are designed specially for the treatment of textile fabrics.



Ask your supply man for
“WYANDOTTE”

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.